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**STATE OF BRUNEI**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**on**

# **BRUNEI**

**for the year 1952**



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ANNUAL REPORT

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BRUNEI

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*By*

J. C. H. Barcroft, O.S.S.

British Resident

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1953

PRICE 9s. 6d. NET

*(Printed in Singapore)*

S.O. Code No. 58-1-9-52.



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## PART I.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF 1952.

The year 1952 was one of particular interest in many respects.

In May His Highness the Sultan accompanied by his brother-in-law, Pengiran Omar Ali, his private secretary, Datu Perdana Menteri, and the British Resident, Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft, arrived in the United Kingdom. His Highness was received by Her Majesty the Queen at a private audience at Buckingham Palace, and also met many other Members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Secretary Lyttelton, and many other prominent persons. The Sultan toured the United Kingdom and visited France, Switzerland and Italy. His Highness and party arrived back in Brunei at the end of July.

During the Sultan's absence from the State, the Duli Pengiran Peman-cha and Pengiran Muda Hashin were appointed to act as Regents.

The Assistant Resident, Mr. Shaw, was appointed to act as Resident during Mr. Barcroft's absence.

On the 21st October, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her son, the Duke of Kent, arrived in Brunei. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Lady Rachel Davidson and Viscount Althorp were also of the party. On arrival Her Royal Highness was met by the Sultan, the British Resident and Members of State Council, and after inspecting a Guard of Honour was carried in the Royal Litter to the Council Chamber, escorted by the Sultan's colourfully dressed Royal body guard. In the Council Chamber an address of welcome was made by His Highness, and to this Her Royal Highness replied.

The Duchess, who stayed two nights at the Residency before leaving on a visit to the oilfields at Seria, was entertained by the Sultan at a State banquet held at the Palace, and was also able to see much of the surrounding countryside.

This visit gave great satisfaction to the Sultan and his people and has done much to strengthen the bonds of affection and friendship which so closely unite Brunei and the British Crown.

The Royal party travelled by Royal Air Force Sunderland.

On the 24th August, Pengiran Muda Hashin was installed as Duli Pengiran Bendahara, First Minister.



Every effort has continued to be made to raise the standard of living of the people, to combat the effects of hookworm, malaria and malnutrition, largely responsible for their slower increase and heavier infant mortality; and to provide the widely disseminated educational facilities that alone would make it possible for them to take their proper place in the economic and commercial, no less than the political, structure of the country; but greatly expanded health, medical and education services as well as the formidable task of recruiting more trained staff to effect and maintain them over the State's dispersed and backward agricultural areas are vital and imperative preliminaries to the achievement of these ends.

The work of rehabilitation proceeded remarkably rapidly and in spite of a shortage of contractors and labour the results were quite spectacular. The Public Works Department achieved a new record with a total expenditure of nearly eight million dollars as compared with four million in the previous year. The labour position, which had been so acute in 1951, eased off during 1952 with the collapse of the rubber boom but the demand still far exceeded the supply. With a total population of only about 45,000, of whom some three thousand were employed in the oilfield area, there is a very definite limit to the extent of the Public Works programme but an effort to solve the labour difficulty is being sought in extensive mechanisation of the Public Works Department, and over two million dollars have been approved for the purchase of plant and equipment in 1953.

The Medical and Health services were extended. The Medical Department is still below strength but the staffing position gradually improved throughout the year. At the end of 1952 the Department had two European Medical Officers, two European and two locally trained Nursing Sisters, nineteen Dressers, five trained and fifteen Assistant Nurses, six Senior Technicians and one hundred and five subordinate staff. No less than 107,628—over twice the population, took advantage of the medical services. Admission to hospitals increased by 421 over the previous year and there was an increase of 25,019 in outpatient attendances; 7,129 more people attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The appointment in April of a Health Sister and the fusion of her work with the Health Inspectorate has made possible the nucleus of a Health Department. Maternity and Child Welfare activities are demonstrating that State welfare is stretching out into new channels, into the home and into the countryside. A W.H.O. Sister did valuable work in Brunei in training nurses.

There was some extension and improvement in the State's Educational facilities though progress in some directions, particularly in the English Schools, was not as rapid as could be desired. Five new schools were opened during the year, three Malay Vernacular Schools, one Government English



School and one British Malayan Petroleum Company's Staff School, making at the end of 1952 a total number of forty-six schools. The total enrolment in all schools in the State at the end of the year was 5,035, a small increase of 329 on the previous year.

Thirty-two new Malay teachers were engaged during the year, but unfortunately only one was a woman. The comparatively small number of Malay girls in the State's schools can be attributed largely to the lack of Malay women teachers. All English Schools, both Government and aided, continued to experience staffing difficulties. Vigorous and repeated attempts to recruit from overseas have been made but with little success. This is most unfortunate as there is an increasing demand for English education.

During the year the Department of the Brunei Government Information Services was inaugurated. A temporary building to house the department's offices, Public Reading Room and Information Centre and a small Cinema was erected in Brunei Town. Mobile units of the Information Services visited townships and villages throughout the State and provided instruction and entertainment by means of cinematographs and public address equipment. It is hoped considerably to extend the activities of this department in the coming year.

Owing to exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions the 1951—52 Rice harvest was a particularly poor one. The prospects for the 1952—53 crop are, however, distinctly promising.

The price of plantation Rubber dropped sharply during the latter half of the year and export of sheet Rubber fell to 1,780 tons as compared with 2,405 tons in 1951.

The production of Crude Oil averaged 103,812 barrels per day.

In spite of the poor Rice harvest and the fall in the price of Rubber there was continued prosperity throughout the State and no unemployment.

There were no major labour troubles during the year, and once more, crime was negligible.

Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included:—

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G.  
Admiral Sir Guy Russell, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., C-in-C. Far East.  
His Excellency Sir Ralph Hone, Governor of North Borneo, and  
Lady Hone.

His Excellency the Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald,  
P.C.

Major General Dunlop.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary of Sarawak, Mr. R. G. Aikman, C.M.G.  
Doctor Benham, of the Commissioner-General's Office.

## CHAPTER I.

### POPULATION.

**RACE.** The principal indigenous races of the State are Brunei Malays, Kedayans, Tutongs, Dusuns, Belaits, Muruts and Dayaks.

The Brunei Malays and Kedayans are found principally in the Brunei, Muara, and Temburong districts, and to a lesser degree in the Tutong districts. The Tutongs live along the lower reaches of the Tutong River and the Dusuns inhabit the hinterland between the upper borders of the Tutong and Belait Rivers; these two races probably have a common ancestry. The Belaits are confined to the lower reaches of the Belait River. The Muruts were formerly numerous in the Temburong district, but largely owing to the small-pox and cholera epidemics in the latter part of the last century, and to their degenerate way of living at that time, their numbers have been greatly reduced and there are now only scattered communities in the Temburong district. The Dayaks are found in scattered settlements along the upper reaches of the Temburong, Pandaruan and Belait Rivers.

The Brunei Malays live near the sea and are principally fishermen; the other races practice agriculture of one sort or another. Until quite recently, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts practised shifting cultivation only, but there is some evidence that they are adopting settled methods of cultivation.

Of the alien races, the Chinese are by far the most numerous. They are immigrants from the South China provinces and are occupied principally as traders or shop-keepers. Other alien races, in much smaller numbers, are Indians, mostly Tamil and Malayalis who work as shop-keepers and as labourers in the oilfield, and a few Arab traders.

**RELIGION.** The religion of the Brunei Malays and Kedayan is Islam of the Shafi'i sect. The Tutongs and Belaits also generally profess Islam. Of the other races, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts are all pagan animists.

**LANGUAGE.** The languages spoken in the State are as diverse as the races which compose its population. The Bruneis and Kedayans speak Malay, and in general, each race has its own language, though colloquial Malay serves as a lingua franca both for indigenous and alien peoples.

Of the foreign languages spoken in the State, Chinese is the most common, the principal dialects being Kheh, Hokkien and Cantonese. The Indian population speaks mostly Tamil and Malayalam.

**TOTAL POPULATION.** Taken from 1947 Census Report is 40,657. The density of population is 18.2 per square mile. The estimated population in 1952 is 49,624.



	1947	1951	1952
BIRTHS			
Total Births ... ..	1,854	2,805	2,809
Male ... ..	964	1,524	1,405
Female ... ..	890	1,281	1,404
Birth Rate per Mille ... ..	45.6	68.9	69.1
DEATHS			
Total Deaths ... ..	816	708	865
Male ... ..	453	382	470
Female ... ..	363	326	395
Death Rate per Mille ... ..	20.0	17.4	21.0

Infants mortality rates (which must be considered approximate only) are as follows: —

1946 ... ..	191.2 per 1,000
1947 ... ..	202.7 per 1,000
1948 ... ..	258.5 per 1,000
1949 ... ..	128.3 per 1,000
1950 ... ..	136.9 per 1,000
1951 ... ..	80.9 per 1,000
1952 ... ..	103.9 per 1,000
Infant Mortality	103.9 per 1,000 births
Rate of Stillbirths	3.8 per 1,000 births

**Note:** Births and Deaths Registration was introduced in 1922. The State Medical Officer is the Registrar of Births and Deaths; Deputy Registrars comprise Dispensary Dressers, District Officers and Tua2 Kampong, and Capitan Chinas. It is probably true to state that the actual circumstance and course of Births and Deaths can only accurately be recorded in the Hospital at Brunei and Kuala Belait and to a lesser extent as reported by Outstation Dressers and Midwives. Nor is it certain that all Births and Deaths are reported from Ulu Districts although the necessity for various official certifications is now encouraging prompt registration.

Further accuracy can only be achieved by the establishment of a separate Registration Office and Outstation officials an expense probably not offset by the value gained.

Infant mortality in the State compares with that in the United Kingdom as follows: —

State Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	103.9 per 1,000
United Kingdom Mortality Rate ... ..	37.4 per 1,000

The value of these statistics regarding infants and stillbirths lies in emphasizing that the time has arrived for activities of State Welfare to penetrate into the home and countryside rather than concentrating on the institutional treatment of disease.

MIGRATION. The only significant apparent trend was the excess of 1,850 arrivals over departure during the year; of these 1,132 were Chinese chiefly introduced by the Oilfields from Hong Kong and Singapore, and 319 Indians and Pakistanis.

The following table shows detail of Nationality of migration during the year:—

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
American ... ..	14	2	12	4
British (Indigenous other than Malays & Dyaks) ... ..	91	41	80	30
British Dyaks ... ..	824	120	875	107
British Malays ... ..	3,256	1,769	3,004	1,800
British (Non-Indigenous) ... ..	1,045	356	965	295
Burmese ... ..	60	25	32	29
Chinese (British & Alien) ... ..	8,170	3,232	7,296	2,974
Dutch ... ..	163	53	141	45
French ... ..	8	—	7	1
Indians & Pakistanis ... ..	962	116	692	67
Indonesian ... ..	43	13	53	17
Swiss ... ..	18	2	19	2
Others ... ..	44	5	33	2
Total ...	14,698	5,734	13,209	5,373



## CHAPTER II.

### OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The State has a wide variation in the type of occupation and the employment offering. At the one extreme is the tilling of small holdings by the rural indigenous population engaged in self sufficient agricultural pursuits, varied by the gathering of jungle produce or the catching of fish; at the other is the oil field of Seria where an enthusiastic management is trying to instill efficiency into people who have mostly been brought up in a very different tradition.

The expansion during 1951 of The British Malayan Petroleum Co's oilfield at Seria, noted in the last Annual Report on Brunei, continued in 1952. At the end of the year, the Company had in its service 978 European and Asian Staff, and a Labour Force of 4,087 Asians, comprised as follows:—

Nationality	Unskilled	Skilled	Total
Chinese ... ..	504	912	1,416
Malays ... ..	675	933	1,608
Indians ... ..	141	381	522
Dayaks ... ..	385	98	483
Javanese ... ..	23	21	44
Others ... ..	2	12	14
	1,730	2,357	4,087

#### Rates of Pay:

The basic rates of pay for labour range from \$2.71 to \$7.59 per day. Every effort has been, and continues to be, made by the Company to promote the physical and mental well-being of its employees, and in this connection the following facts will be of interest:—

#### Health:

In addition to its Hospital at Kuala Belait, which it is planning to accommodate in a new building at Seria, the Company maintains a First Aid Centre with a qualified dresser in Seria Field, and a Medical Welfare Clinic with trained nurses in attendance, which offers free pre-natal and post-natal maternity treatment, as well as child welfare facilities.

A joint Company and Government campaign against malaria is maintained, and includes as routine a check on new arrivals who may already be infected by the disease, and active measures to eliminate the mosquito, by draining and spraying possible breeding grounds. In 1952, 63,000 gallons

of oil were used for spraying alone. The success of these measures is shown by the fact that in 1952 the number of cases dropped by 25% over 1951, and the incidence of malaria over the whole population of Kuala Belait and Seria now stands at approximately 0.15%—an extremely low figure.

All Company Staff and workers underwent B.C.G. tests for tuberculosis during 1952. This was arranged jointly by the Company Medical Staff and a World Health Organization team.

### **Workers' Amenities:**

There are four clubs for the labour force employees, which offer facilities for the following sports, as well as social amenities: Football, Hockey, Badminton and Volley Ball. Boxing is to be started early in 1953.

For Regional Staff of all nationalities there is a recreation club which offers similar facilities.

### **Cinema:**

An open-air cinema of temporary construction is run by the Company for all employees, and it is planned to install the cinema in a permanent building in 1953. The covered seating capacity of the present cinema was doubled in late 1952.

### **Transport:**

Free transport to and from work, and the cinema, is provided for all employees.

### **Welfare Committees:**

Welfare Committees, offering a friendly and effective channel of communication between employees and Management, have been in operation for some time past and have been extremely successful. All communities have their representatives, who are encouraged to work for the common cause. It is proposed to increase the number of these committees in 1953.

### **Housing:**

The housing programme has progressed satisfactorily, and a substantially greater number of employees were installed in permanent houses in 1952 than in 1951.

### **Safety:**

An energetic safety campaign against industrial and road accidents has been maintained, and resulted in a notable decrease in the number of accidents in 1952, as compared to 1951.

### **Education:**

In addition to three non-Company schools in Seria, attendance at which is subsidized for the children of Company employees, the Company runs a Preparatory Trades School which gives basic education up to standard IV,

and provides facilities for hobbies, physical training, and sports. The object of this School, as the name indicates, is to prepare boys for the Company Trade School, entry to which, however, is also open to pupils from any primary school in Borneo. The Trades School trains boys as artisans and is expanding rapidly as the following figures show:—

- Number of apprentices at the end of 1951 — 36
- Number of apprentices at the end of 1952 — 68
- Number of apprentices at the end of 1953 — 116 (estimated)

A limited number of scholarships are offered to the children of Company employees, both Regional Staff and Labour, with the object of assisting them to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination, or to continue their technical studies. The award of such a scholarship in no way binds the recipient to a career with the Company.

Chinese and Malay classes are organised for all non-Malay or Chinese speaking staff, and have been well attended. An expansion of these facilities is planned for 1953 by the engagement of a further two fully qualified Malay teachers.

Free Company-run evening classes in English are provided for members of the Labour Force, and approved correspondence courses are subsidized by the Company.

The following table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed according to the principal categories of employment:—

Race					Government (Public Works)	Rubber and Cutch	Total
Malays & Bruneis	...	...	...	...	825	442	1,267
Dayaks	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
Chinese	...	...	...	...	18	108	126
Indians	...	...	...	...	9	—	9
Javanese	...	...	...	..	1	27	28
Others	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
					855	584	1,439



# CHAPTER III.

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Revenue & Expenditure	1951 (Actual)	1952 (Partly estimated)
Revenue ... ..	\$69,390,905	\$75,646,624
Expenditure ... ..	7,488,048	12,858,052
Surplus ... ..	\$61,802,857	\$62,788,572

### Revenue:

There was a considerable increase of revenue under the following three main headings:—

DUTIES, TAXES & LICENCES which increased by \$1,821,769 chiefly due to Income Tax.

REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY which increased by \$2,569,155 due to greater production of oil.

INTEREST which increased by \$1,624,566 due to more investments.

### Expenditure:

There was a considerable increase in Expenditure which was reflected in most departments, particularly in Education, Medical & Health and Public Works. The latter got into its stride and doubled its expenditure when compared with the previous year.

The main heads of Revenue & Expenditure are shown hereunder:—

	1951 Actual	Partly estimated 1952
HEADS OF REVENUE		
Duties Taxes & Licences ... ..	\$43,016,518	\$44,838,287
Fees of Courts, etc. ... ..	358,102	221,045
Government Undertakings ... ..	340,189	572,844
Revenue from Govt. Property ... ..	24,373,811	26,983,698
Interest, etc. ... ..	1,164,687	2,789,253
Land Sales ... ..	137,598	241,497
	69,390,905	75,646,624
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE		
Pensions, Retired Allowances ... ..	111,470	57,287
H.H. the Sultan ... ..	156,942	224,964
Ministers ... ..	30,203	27,221
British Resident ... ..	64,493	62,857
Asst. Resident, Belait ... ..	25,005	30,113



							1951 Actual	Partly Estimated 1952
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE								
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,952	291,585
Audit	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,912	9,815
Customs & Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	262,345	304,212
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,671	317,641
Electrical	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,581	281,839
Fisheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,009	—
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,726	48,449
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,950	22,086
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Land & D.O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,080	583,270
Medical & Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	509,543	724,544
Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,871,843	2,689,341
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,083	189,423
National Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,563	1,518
Police & Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,128	336,662
Post & Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	211,970	303,250
Religious Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,950	31,541
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,588	31,469
Public Works Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,526	103,318
Public Works Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	301,833	559,167
Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,559,682	5,626,480
							\$ 7,488,048	\$12,858,052

### Public Debt:

The State has no public debt.

### Taxation:

The main sources of Income under this head are shown hereunder:—

					1952
Import duties	...	...	...	...	\$2,881,043
Export duties	...	...	...	...	205,878
Excise duties	...	...	...	...	50,460
Vehicles & Drivers' Licences	...	...	...	...	72,427
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	41,583,709
Arms	...	...	...	...	7,307
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	6,890

### Customs Tariff:

The chief features of the Customs tariff are as follows:—

- (a) IMPORT DUTIES—Intoxicating liquors, tobacco, petroleum, sugar, matches, coffee, tea, milk, soap, salt, cosmetics, perfumery, textiles, vehicles, musical instruments, firewood, electrical apparatus, cameras, timber, furniture and refrigerators.

(b) EXPORT DUTIES—Copra, dried and salted fish, sago, live stock and plantation rubber.

**Excise and Stamp Duties:**

Excise duty is charged on distilled samsu which is the only intoxicating liquor made locally.

Stamp duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the Stamp Enactment.

**Income Tax:**

The Income Tax Enactment came into force on the 1st January 1950. The rate for Registered Companies was 20%.

CHAPTER IV.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The State is a party to the Malayan Currency Agreement and Malayan currency is the only legal tender.

The standard coin is the Malayan silver dollar with a par of two shillings and fourpence, at which it is linked to sterling. Subsidiary nickel coins are those of value of 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There is also a copper coin of 1 cent. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from 50 cents upwards.

Banks operating in Brunei State are as follows:—

- (a) Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.
- (b) Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The total number of depositors and the amount standing to their credit with the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 were as follows:—

Year							Number of Depositors	Amount \$
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	195,455
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	265,605
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	374,122

## CHAPTER V.

### COMMERCE.

The total value of trade (import and export) amounted to \$364,197,933 as compared with \$330,000,570 in 1951.

#### **Imports:**

The total imports amounted to \$76,719,967 as compared with \$50,358,830 the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to larger imports of mining, construction and other industrial machinery by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. (Increased by \$6,448,554).

Imports of iron and steel (\$3,985,595), road motor vehicles (\$2,274,476), lime, cement and fabricated building materials (\$1,572,962), petroleum products (\$1,337,198) and miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$1,068,965) were considerably increased. There was an increase of \$3,243,075 in currency notes. Details of imports for the years 1951 and 1952 are given in Appendix A.

#### **Exports:**

The total exports amounted to \$287,477,966 as compared with \$279,641,740 the previous year. The export of crude oil increased by 94,554 long tons over 1951 figures.

The amount of plantation rubber exported in 1952 was less by over one million pounds than in the previous year. This decrease is chiefly due to the constant fall in prices from \$1.40 per pound in January to 74 cents in September.

The firewood trade with Hongkong continues to prosper and exports increased by three thousand tons over the previous year.

Details of the principal exports are given in Appendix B.



## CHAPTER VI.

### PRODUCTION.

#### (a) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

##### CROP REPORTS:

##### Rubber:

The area under rubber at the end of 1952 was 30,194 acres as compared with 28,718 acres at the end of the previous year. This increase of 1,476 acres was almost entirely new planting, very little replanting, unfortunately, being done this year.

During the early part of the year rubber prices were in the neighbourhood of \$150/- per picul for smoked sheet. There was a progressive fall in prices during the second half of the year.

The total export of smoked rubber sheet for the year was 1,780 tons as compared with 2,405 tons the previous year.

The majority of small holdings were maintained in a satisfactory condition, having regard to the economic position of the small holder.

##### Disease:

Mouldy rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) continued to be in evidence in many parts of the State particularly during the wetter periods of the year. A fair measure of control has been attained in certain areas as a result of frequent paintings of the tapping panels with one or other of the approved fungicides, but many owners have been slow to co-operate with the Agricultural Department in taking the necessary measures for control.

##### Padi (Season 1951/52):

A summary of the District returns of estimated acreage and yields is given in the table below:—

District	Wet		Dry		Total	
	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs
Brunei & Muara	2,763	853,249	1,710	303,104	4,473	1,156,353
Temburong	245	47,285	537	85,920	782	133,205
Tutong	1,454	85,786	1,265	34,155	2,719	119,941
Belait	520	115,440	302	43,186	822	158,626
Total:	4,982	1,101,760	3,814	466,365	8,796	1,568,125

The following table shows the average yield in gantangs of padi for the season 1951/52 as compared with the season 1950/51:—

Season	Wet Padi Acreage	Approx. Yield in Gantangs	Dry Padi Acreage	Approx. Yield in Gantangs	Grand Acreage	Total Est. Yield in Gantangs
1950—51	5,471	1,789,017	3,104	744,960	8,575	2,533,977
1951—52	4,982	1,101,760	3,814	457,365	8,052	1,559,125
Increase or Decrease	—489	—687,257	+710	—287,595	—523	—974,852

The decrease in the area under cultivation was due partly to the abandonment of a few small scattered areas which were unsuitable for padi cultivation, but chiefly due to the fact that the large rehabilitation programmes of the Government and Oil Company gave employment to the indigenous people to the detriment of food production. The decrease in yield for both wet and dry rice was due to exceptionally heavy rains during the harvesting period and to extensive damage by birds.

#### **Padi (Season 1952/53):**

The area planted this season is estimated at 5,032 acres under wet padi and 3,963 acres under dry padi, an increase of 50 and 149 acres respectively as compared with last season. In most districts clearing of jungle connected with the dry padi crops was started in June and continued till late August when planting was commenced and in the majority of cases completed by September. Weather conditions in the early stages were favourable and germination of the grain good.

Preparation of wet padi areas was general throughout September and during this month nurseries were sown. With the exception of deep water courses where operations were more advanced, transplanting was done in early October. The crop had an excellent start; weather conditions were ideal until early December when there was a very heavy rain which resulted in serious flooding in all districts, the drainage system being temporarily inadequate. Many areas of newly transplanted padi were submerged, or almost so, for periods up to a week, and a few acres were completely destroyed.

#### **Sago:**

The estimated area under sago at the end of 1952 was 2,256 acres. This shows an increase of 67 acres as compared with the previous year. The total of raw sago exported this year was 2,355 piculs; there was no export of dry flour. The prices of both products remained unchanged throughout the year. The standard of the raw sago manufactured by the small holder cannot be said to have improved to any appreciable extent.



**Coconuts:**

The area under coconuts this year was estimated to be 1,557 acres, an increase of 334 acres over that of last year. Prices have been fairly steady throughout the year, ranging from 20 cents to 30 cents for each matured nut. No copra was manufactured in the State. Matured nuts are chiefly used as ingredients of the peasants' diet or manufactured into oil for cooking purposes.

**Fruits:**

Fruit is essentially a small holders' crop in the State and cultivation is confined almost entirely to the vicinity of villages. Pure stands of fruit trees are the exception, such crops as coconuts and areca nuts usually being found interplanted with a variety of fruit trees. It is estimated that at the close of the year there were 1,438 acres in the State, of which 1,000 were in mixed cultivation. The fruits most commonly grown are durian, rambutan, pulasan, langsat, mangosteen, mata Kuching, Nangka, Chempedak, oranges and Chiku.

**Market Gardens:**

The area under market gardens in the State is estimated to be 625 acres, an increase of 61 acres on the previous year. Quite a large variety of vegetables is grown by Chinese vegetable gardeners and by certain Kedayan Malays at Kampong Subok. It is encouraging to note that cultivation, manuring and general care of plants by the latter is similar to that of Chinese, or even better. The crops produced generally are excellent. The gardens as a rule are made on some convenient piece of land adjoining the house and carefully fenced as protection against straying buffaloes, cattle, goats and poultry. Yams, sweet potato, beans, gourds, cucumber, spinach, Chinese mustards, Chekur manis, Lobak, brinjals, ladies fingers, Chillies and Kang-kong constitute the chief crops grown.

**Other Food Crops:**

At the end of the year the estimated area was returned at 4,110 acres, which shows an increase of 110 acres as compared with the previous year. This was principally due to the fact that during the fall of rubber prices a large number of tappers temporarily took up this form of cultivation on Temporary Occupation Licence to supplement their meagre incomes. It is satisfactory to note that there has been increased production of food crops amongst the local peasants.

**LIVESTOCK.****Cattle and Buffaloes:**

The total number of livestock in the State according to this year's census was 1,284 head of cattle and 10,987 buffaloes. Both figures show an increase compared with the census taken in 1951.

The general health of the animals has been maintained satisfactorily and no diseases of serious nature were reported.

The fencing of grazing grounds was continued, but the progress made was rather slow. Government continued to subsidize the issue of barbed wire to farmers.

### **Goats and Pigs:**

The total number of goats at the end of the year was returned at 563 goats and 6,328 pigs. Both figures show an increase as compared with the previous year.

### **Poultry:**

Returns show an increase in the number of poultry from 49,000 to 54,894. The increase was chiefly due to suppression of the Ranikhet disease (Diphtheritic-Stomato-Pharyngitis) by periodical inoculation of the birds; 14,533 birds were inoculated against this disease at the end of the year by members of the Department.

## **AGRICULTURAL AND PADI TEST STATIONS.**

### **Agricultural Station, Kilanas:**

Steady progress has been made on the Station in spite of many setbacks due to poverty of the soil which renders the establishment and maintenance of certain crops a matter of great difficulty. A system of rotational cropping has been worked out and was brought into operation towards the end of the year.

Several beds of seedlings of rambutan, durian and pulasan have been sown to provide stock on which to bud high-quality fruit for distribution.

A considerable quantity of planting material was distributed from this station during the year, the greater proportion of which was issued to small holders.

Twelve sugar-cane cuttings (POJ Variety) known to be high in sugar content were received from Java and planted at the station during the latter part of the year for multiplication purposes.

The fruit nursery has been maintained during the year for the purpose of supplying planting materials of fruit trees to small holders.

The 3-acre plot of rubber nursery has been maintained and plants growing dense foliage were pruned when necessary. Ten thousand clonal seeds (R.R.I. 501) were received from Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, and sown on prepared nursery beds. It is hoped to plant an acre of this material at the Agricultural Station, Birau, for seed-bearers, seeds to be distributed later to selected small holders in the State.

The construction of poultry houses and runs was carried out during the latter part of the year and in June day-old Rhode Island Red, Australop



and White Leghorn chicks were imported by air from Australia. On the whole, fair success only was obtained as the chicks unfortunately arrived just before the wet period commenced. It is proposed to distribute some of the cockerels at a later date for improvement of villagers' poultry.

The total number of eggs produced at the end of the year was as:—

Australop	...	...	...	795
Rhode Island Red	...	...	...	820
Local fowls	...	...	...	1,200
				<hr/>
				2,815
				<hr/>

### **Padi Experiment Station, Kilanas—Season 1952/53:**

The area brought into cultivation this season was approximately 21 acres in extent. The work was confined to multiplication and production, and no other form of experiment was carried out. Owing to the undulating nature of certain portions of the area, water control difficulties were experienced throughout the season and crops made poor growth.

A small JAP petrol pump was installed as a supplementary aid to rainfall for padi cultivation.

Generally, the crop this season was more promising than the previous one in spite of bad flooding and bird damage.

### **Agricultural Station, Birau:**

In addition to general maintenance work, several minor improvements such as re-arrangement of blocks, construction of paths, bridges, etc., were carried out during the year. Good progress has been made by the majority of the crops planted on the station. The topography and soil of the station are by no means ideal for many of the crops established thereon, but are typical of the surrounding area, and the station has become a focus of local interest for cultivators. All the established crops have received continued attention in the matters of manuring, pruning, supplying and pest control. Vegetables of all the more important varieties have been maintained in cultivation throughout the year and fairly good quantities of crops have been obtained and sold to the Nurses' Hostel in the Brunei district. An acre plot of wet padi continued to be maintained and cultivated. It has also served a good purpose for demonstration to wet padi planters within the vicinity.

### **Animal Breeding Farm, Jerudong:**

This farm is situated 5 miles to the north-east of Jerudong along Brunei-Tutong road at point 10.3/4 milestone. The topography and soil of the farm could be said to be ideal for agricultural crops.

The area reserved for the eventual use of the Department is about 400 acres and the greater portion of this is fairly hilly; 18 acres were cleared, fenced and planted with fodders which included napier, guinea and guatamala, coconuts being also planted around the corners of the fodder cultivation and along the approach road. Attention to manuring with pen manure was given with satisfactory results during the period under review.

An area of 2 acres has been reserved for breeding of poultry; of this, half an acre has been cleared and fenced with wire-netting and planted with various varieties of local vegetable.

In order to have the work of the Farm properly supervised the necessary temporary-type quarters were erected by this Department to accommodate the Superintendent of Animal Husbandry towards the end of the year.

On July 15th, a Superintendent of Animal Husbandry was appointed, and he has been working for the remainder of the year under the direction of the State Agricultural Officer. His programme has included castrations and attending to minor ailments of farm animals among small holders.

The strength of herd at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Stud Bulls	Cows	Heifer Calves	Bull Calves
Local cattle ...	2	8	2	7
Buffaloes ...	9	17	2	—
Goats ...	12	9	6	8

### **Resettlement Scheme, Bunot:**

This scheme was started in early March, specifically designed for Brunei Malays from the river Kampong (Bandahara Lama) with the object of encouraging these non-agricultural people to acquire land for foodcrops cultivation, goats and poultry rearing and wet padi growing. The people were provided with land free of charge, free seed, a limited number of planting materials, and poultry.

House grant was paid at \$50/- per family, and family subsidy of \$2/- per working day. Payment was also made for the construction of access road and drain. Wells were constructed so as to supply the settlers with fresh and drinkable water. Nineteen families have settled and built their houses in the area. All the crops which were planted made fairly good progress.

### **Wet Padi Settlement Area, Mulaut: Season 1951/52:**

This comprises an area of approximately 40 acres. The yield per acre was lower than that obtaining in 1950/51, partly as a result of unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly owing to bird damage. On the whole the crop was a poor one.



### **Wet Padi Settlement Area, Mulaut: Season 1952/53:**

Preparation of the sawahs was commenced in good time in this area and planting was completed up to schedule; there was a good supply of water throughout the growing period. The estimated area brought under cultivation this season was 24 acres, and approximately 56 acres were given out and cultivated by local peasants in the vicinity. Exceptionally heavy rain in the middle of December caused serious flooding in many parts of the area. It is very difficult to estimate to what extent the floods will affect yields but the crop is expected to be higher than that of last season.

### **Padi Test Station, Lumapas: (Area 5 acres)**

#### **Season 1951/52:**

Transplanting was behind schedule and the delay was due to lack of water. Wet weather for the late harvest resulted in some loss and the spoiling of grain. Only very fair crop was reaped. The presence of several of the common insect pests was reported from the surrounding areas, but no extensive damage was done.

#### **Season 1952/53:**

Similar number of strains planted in the previous season were maintained and planted this season. Supplies of rain water during the season were good which as a result rendered the preparation of the sawahs and transplanting operations to be carried out within schedule. Compared with the previous season the crop suffered very little from attacks of rats. Trapping and poisoning were advocated and efforts were made to organise hunts with a fair amount of success.

Good yields should be forthcoming under average climatic conditions.

### **Rice Mills:**

The total number of gantangs of padi milled by the Government mill at the Agricultural Station, Kilanas, at the end of the year was 17,790 gantangs as compared with 26,474 gantangs last year. The decrease was chiefly due to two privately owned mills erected in the vicinity.

The Department continued to purchase surplus padi from local cultivators in the State at 80 cents per gantang or \$20/- per picul. The total number of padi purchased during the year was 17,880 gantangs or equivalent to 1,073 piculs.

The number of mills in active operation was 9 as against 3 in the previous year. Apart from the Government mill 114,684 gantangs of padi were milled by the privately owned mills at the end of the year.

### **Agricultural Show:**

The State Agricultural Show which was held on 5th June 1952, in the Sultan Mohamed Jamalul-Alam Malay School was very successful with nearly



2,000 exhibits. The quality of the exhibits, more particularly in the fruit and miscellaneous sections, was very good. Cash prizes were given to the winners.

A section exhibiting Silver ware, Brass ware, Weaving and Arts & Crafts was included in the Show, for which the Commissioner General for South East Asia awarded prizes.

In addition there was a large Departmental stand on which exhibits of an instructional nature and various kinds of food crop were staged.

#### **Other Instructional Activities:**

There were a fairly good number of visits made by Malay small holders to the Kilanas and Birau Agricultural Stations during the year.

Notable visitors to the Stations during the period under review were His Highness the Sultan, the Honourable the British Resident Brunei, the Director of Agriculture Sarawak, and the Assistant Resident Brunei.

On 4th November a lecture on Gardening was delivered by the acting State Agricultural Officer to Malay School teachers on the occasion of the Teachers' Refresher Course held at the Sultan Mohamed Jamalul-Alam School, Brunei.

Lectures on various agricultural subjects including animal husbandry were given by members of the Agricultural staff on eight occasions in October.

#### **Administration:**

Mr. William Crocker, Sarawak Senior Service, officiated as State Agricultural Officer until 27th April 1952, when he was relieved by Inche Hamidoon Awang Damit, Brunei Administrative Service, who acted for the remainder of the year upon completion of his course of training in Ceylon.

The cadre of the subordinate staff was increased to 19 by new appointments of two Agricultural Subordinates and one Superintendent Animal Husbandry—the former upon termination of their training at the College of Agriculture, Serdang, and the latter being engaged from India on a 3-years' contract.

### **PRODUCTION.**

#### **(b) Fisheries.**

Licences issued under this heading for 1952 are as follows:—

##### **BRUNEI TOWN**

Hawkers licences	...	...	171	(Registered)
Fishing boat licences	...	...	78	„
Fishing Gear licences	...	...	97	„

##### **KUALA BELAIT**

Hawkers licences	...	...	1	„
Fishing boat licences	...	...	53	„
Fishing Gear licences	...	...	33	„

MUARA

Fishing Gear licences	...	...	114	(Registered)
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BARU2

Fishing boat licences	...	...	17	„
Fishing Gear licences	...	...	19	„

TUTONG

Fishing boat licences	...	...	22	„
Fishing Gear licences	...	...	136	„

KUALA LABU

Fishing boat licences	...	...	69	„
Fishing Gear licences	...	...	63	„

A total of 239 licensed fishing craft is registered in the State, and the following table of other methods used is given for comparison with previous years:—

			1950	1951	1952
Pukat	...	...	21	29	8
Rantau	...	...	43	23	19
Kilong	...	...	102	46	11
Paguyot	...	...	12	18	10
Kabat	...	...	7	16	13
Bubu	...	...	9	330	123
Tambak	...	...	5	42	21
Lintau	...	...	11	120	90
Slambau	...	...	14	11	13
Penakat	...	...	—	35	41
Rambat	...	...	—	21	—
Gurit	...	...	—	1	19
Total:			224	692	368

These various fishing methods produced a total of 10,862 pikuls 20 katties for the year, 810.41 pikuls of which were sold in the Oilfields. A number of Government loans, approved on security to enable various fishermen to purchase outboard engines and gear, have shown encouraging returns in increased production, and fish catches which in previous years had to be landed at Muara and then transported to Brunei Town by bus in order to arrive fresh, are now brought to the Town market by fast outboard-driven fishing boats.

PRODUCTION.

(c) Forestry.

1. Constitution of Forests.

Exploration:

No exploration in the forest was carried out during the year, but a forest inventory was prepared from a study of aerial photographs and a rough stock map prepared on the scale of 2 miles to 1 inch (this is the largest scale map available for the whole territory).

A summary of the areas covered by the different forest types is given below:—

Forest Type	Area in sq. miles		Total
	In Forest Reserves	On State Land	
A. Lowland forest ... ..	798	319	1,117
B. Mixed ridge and peat swamp ...	100	48	148
C. Peat swamp forest			
(a) with <i>Shorea albida</i> ...	Nil	173	173
(b) without <i>Shorea albida</i> ...	Nil	127	127
D. Mangrove forest ... ..	9	21	30
E. Beach forest ... ..	4	3	7
	911	691	1,602

Much of the forest in the headwaters of the Belait and Tutong rivers, both inside and outside the forest reserves, consists of peat swamp broken up by scattered low sandy ridges in an intricate pattern; until this large area has been stock-mapped in some detail it is impossible to say how much of the area should be classified as true peat swamp, how much as empran, and how much as true lowland forest. For the present it has all been lumped as mixed ridge and peat swamp, in the Belait river from Kuala Mau up; and in the Tutong river from Kuala Merimbun up. Exploratory enumeration surveys have been designed to map this area in more detail.

All areas of recent shifting cultivation have been excluded from the estimate, but the areas of old Murut *belukar* in the Belait and Tutong drainages have been classed as high forest. They cannot be distinguished on the aerial photographs, and must now be nearly a century old.

According to this estimate, 1,602 sq. miles out of a total of 2,226 sq. miles (71%) is covered with forest. This compares with Durant's estimate, made in 1932, of 1,537 sq. miles out of a total of 2,520 sq. miles (61%), but his total does not include the old Murut areas.



The area of mangrove forest was assessed by planimeter from aerial photographs as follows:—

**BRUNEI DISTRICT:**

Kampong Batu Marang area	...	...	1,925
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**TEMBURONG DISTRICT:**

Selirong forest reserve	...	...	6,175
Silanjak proposed forest reserve	...	...	2,195
Pulau Siarau	...	...	900
Between Sg. Silanjak and Sg. Duau Besar			2,686
Between Sg. Duau Besar & Sg. Alor Besar			2,950
Between Alor Besar and Sg. Ara	...	...	2,364
Sg. Pandaruan	...	...	540

Total	...	19,070
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There are small mangrove areas at Kuala Tutong and Kuala Belait, but sufficient only for local supplies.

**Forest Reserve Proposals:**

As a result of the study of photographs of the mangrove forests, an area of 2,175 acres between Sg. Silanjak and Sg. Duau Besar has been recommended for reservation and approved by the Resident; a preliminary notification will appear shortly.

An adjacent area, north of Sg. Labu and formerly part of the Labu concession, comprises some 35 sq. miles of peat swamp forest (without *Shorea albida*) and 9 sq. miles of mangrove forest will be examined to see whether it is worth reservation.

Until someone solves the problem of working *Shorea albida* at a profit, no recommendations will be made to reserve any of the 173 sq. miles of this type of forest in the lower Belait drainage.

The area of the Selirong forest reserve has been re-computed from aerial photographs as 6,175 acres. Appendix C shows the areas of the various reserves.

**Progress of Reservation:**

The total area of forest reserves is now 911 sq. miles, or 41% of the land area of the State. Apart from the proposals made under the foregoing heading it is unlikely that any further reservation need be considered for some years. Rather should the position attained be consolidated and detailed enumeration surveys of the forests be carried out.

**2. Management of Forests.**

It was stated in last year's report that the mangroves in Selirong forest reserve are controlled by a Working Plan. This plan is in skeleton form, and

the writing up of the plan will, if possible, be done during the coming year; it will take some months to put flesh on the skeleton.

The Anduki forest reserve is worked under the shelterwood compartment system, but here again no plan exists on paper—there is merely a list showing opening dates for seeding and final fellings for the few remaining compartments. So far, however, regeneration has been excellent over all areas worked. As the reserve will have been worked out in another 3 years, there is no object in compiling a detailed working plan until the next rotation.

No progress was made with the working plans for the Andulau and Labi Hills forest reserves during the year. Extraction from the former was nil.

### **3. Communications.**

A major road is under construction by the British Malayan Petroleum Company from Bukit Puan on the Belait river towards Labi; for the first seven miles the road follows the northern boundary of the Labi Hills forest reserve to a fork, whence one branch leads to a drilling location inside the reserve, and the other branch traverses State land covered with *belukar* towards Labi; the present intention is to extend this branch beyond Labi past Bukit Teraja and across the State boundary to Sg. Ridan, a tributary of the Baram near Marudi. A number of test wells are to be drilled and if a new oilfield is located anything may happen.

The construction of this road revealed some of the difficulties a timber operator would have to face in similar work; there is no stone or gravel available anywhere for the foundations, and the surface varies from pure sand to loam; the road crosses several short stretches of swamp, one of which swallowed such enormous quantities of corduroy and filling without finding bottom that a Bailey bridge was eventually thrown across it. There is no doubt that effective exploitation of the hill areas of the Labi Hills forest reserve can only be undertaken by a company with sufficient capital to buy and maintain heavy earth-moving equipment, such as D 7 Caterpillar bulldozers.

### **4. Protection of Forests.**

During the year 27 forest offences were recorded of which 7 were compounded and 16 taken to court. A total of \$294/- was collected in compensation, and \$735/- by way of fines levied by the court. Fifteen of these cases (involving 37 persons) were for clearing forest over 10 years old for padi or sago cultivation without authority, fines varying from \$8/- to \$25/- per head.



## 5. Shifting Cultivation.

So long as the present State policy of prohibiting Dayak immigration continues in force, shifting cultivation can be kept under control. The Dayaks already settled in the State are always agitating to be allowed to bring in their friends and relations from Sarawak; the sight of so much forest waiting to be destroyed must be very tantalizing for these forest locusts.

## 6. Silviculture.

Operations in the Anduki and Selirong forest reserves continued on the lines of last year's report. In the absence for most of the year of a resident State Forest Officer no new work was initiated.

## 7. Surveys.

A strip survey of the ridge-and-swamp forest of the Labi Hills forest reserve from Sg. Baran up to Sg. Rawai was commenced, but after completing 406 chains the work was stopped (in July) for fear that the travelling vote for the year would be exceeded.

## 8. Forest Utilization.

### General:

The demand for timber within the State continues to exceed the supply. The British Malayan Petroleum Company are the biggest consumer; at an informal discussion in the Managing Director's office in October it was estimated that the building programme would continue with its present momentum until 1956 or so, and that the annual consumption of timber for all purposes would be in the region of 6,000 tons until then. Estimates cannot be made far ahead, because the discovery of a new field (for instance) would entirely alter the picture.

The Company would like to use *belian* for most purposes, but this timber is virtually unobtainable (there is very little in Brunei State, and export from Sarawak is prohibited). The sleepers in the Badas 2-foot gauge light railway (7 miles) are now being replaced; orders were placed with local contractors but deliveries were so slow that an order for 10,000 *selangan batu* sleepers (6' x 6" x 6") has now been placed in Limbang.

There is also a large demand for timber for the construction of new shophouses and Government offices and buildings in Brunei, Kuala Belait and Seria.

### Sawmills:

To try to meet the demand the number of sawmills has increased considerably, from 10 mentioned in last year's report to 21 existing or approved by the end of this year. Of these only 7 are permanent mills in towns (Kuala



Belait 2, Tutong 2, Brunei 1, Temburong 2) and the rest are portable mills in the forest, usually consisting of a petrol engine (such as the Ford V 8) or a light oil engine and one 48" saw-bench. Three of the portable mills are working in pure *kapor paya* forest (two in Anduki forest reserve and one on State land).

It will be seen from Appendix D that Belait district produces the most timber. The following list gives the principal operators, and the royalty paid by each during the year:—

NAME	ROYALTY PAID
Liew Kim ... ..	\$18,562
Belait Timber Co. ..	6,316
Hiap Hong ... ..	5,474
Lo Ah Khium ... ..	2,545
J. J. Onn ... ..	2,113
Yick Hin Sawmill ...	1,905
Others ... ..	1,353
	<hr/> \$38,269 <hr/>

The top scorers are both operating portable sawmills in pure *kapor paya* forest, where extraction is very easy, and buffaloes can drag the small logs without difficulty.

The principal operators in the Tutong district are the following:—

NAME	ROYALTY PAID
Abang bin Haji Rahman ... ..	\$2,173
G. A. Foott ... ..	1,882
I. B. M. Jahfar ... ..	1,672
Hup Cheong ... ..	1,327
Wahab bin Mctali . . . . .	746
Others ... ..	1,998
	<hr/> \$9,798 <hr/>

The top scorer obtained a loan of \$20,000 last year from Government to buy some buffaloes and install a portable mill at Lemunin, mile 9½ along the Kuala Abang road. The heavy rains of December brought down a large number of logs for the Tutong mills, and it is hoped that 1953 figures will show an improvement in output.

A comparison with Rejang sawmills, several of which guarantee a minimum annual royalty of \$25,000/—, underlines the relatively small scale of operations in Brunei. The principal reasons for this are:—

- (a) Poor shipping facilities—transshipment at Labuan costs \$17/- per ton, which handicaps any attempt at export.

- (b) Scarcity and dearness of labour, partly owing to the vast amount of labour absorbed in the oilfield.

### **Poles:**

There was again a very big increase in the demand for poles, 1,269,795 cubic feet compared with 452,876 cubic feet last year. This demand enables Government to sell all thinnings from *kapor paya* forest instead of having to spend money in poisoning them, and is therefore of great benefit.

### **Firewood:**

There was a big increase in the production of mangrove firewood over last year, 1,234,262 cubic feet (494,468 cubic feet). Export to Hong Kong continued, and totalled 17,895 tons (15,404 tons).

### **Charcoal:**

There are only 9 charcoal kilns in operation. During the year they produced 56,620 cubic feet (20,458 cubic feet). Attempts will be made to encourage greater production of charcoal in future.

### **Cutch:**

The Island Trading Company's factory in Brunei for the manufacture of cutch out of mangrove bark ceased work in April and was then dismantled for removal to British New Guinea; diminishing supplies of bark were one reason for closing down. The Company had been operating for more than half a century, having obtained a concession in 1901 (lasting 100 years) which amounted to a monopoly of all mangrove bark supplies in the State. The termination of this concession will enable a more effective control to be exercised over the mangrove forests than hitherto.

### **Jelutong:**

Although production of jelutong increased from 3,529 to 9,241 piculs, the royalty dropped from \$32,330 to \$20,213, owing to the drop in the price of jelutong from \$250 to \$170 bone dry (Singapore) during the year. Royalty is now collected on each shipment individually to Singapore, and is based on the price and moisture content shown in the buyer's invoice. As mentioned in last year's report, Malayan Guttas Ltd., experimented with the latex of *pulai* (*Alstonia* sp.) as a substitute for jelutong. In February of this year, however, they wrote to say that they were no longer interested, and added: —

“This production of *pulai* has had a chequered career, and the original experiments were done as far back as 1934 and 1935. Changing conditions in manufacture have periodically brought up the matter of the desirability of using this gum. We realise that some confusion must have been caused each time the matter was re-opened, and we hope that on the part of the producer in Brunei this is the final decision with regard to this gum”.



It was also found that jelutong latex was being adulterated with *pulai* latex, and all licences to tap *pulai* had to be recalled in March.

### Minor Forest Produce:

Appendix E gives details of the returns from minor forest produce. Leaf attaps (nipah and rumbia or sago) yielded \$4,657; these were probably used for roofing temporary buildings up in the Oilfield. Small amounts of bamboos, damar, nibong, rotan, kajang, mats, and nipah sugar were produced.

## 9. Imports and Exports.

According to the returns received from the Controller of Customs, the British Malayan Petroleum Company imported 1,798 tons of sawn timber from British North Borneo and Sarawak (details given below) and 47 tons of teak from Singapore (valued at \$730/- per ton).

Imports by B.M.P.Co. to Kuala Belait—

Port	Class of Timber		Sempilor	Total
	IB	IC		
Sandakan ...	480.74	68.81	—	549.55
Miri ...	—	473.91	—	473.91
Lawas ...	179.07	201.71	394.18	774.96
	659.81	744.43	394.18	1,798.42

These figures are of interest as an index of the amount by which local timber trade is unable to meet the demand. In addition the P.W.D., imported 70 tons of sawn timber and 17 laksa of belian attaps from Sarawak to Kuala Belait.

There is also a steady trickle of timber from Lawas and Limbang into Brunei, but this comes in small consignments and the tonnage has not been totalled.

There was no export of timber during the year.

## 10. Research and Education.

### Research:

The two sample plots in *kapur paya*, Anduki forest reserve, were maintained during the year and received their annual measurements.

During the past 4 years many species of ornamental trees have been tried out in the forest nursery at Kampong Gana; seeds or seedlings (and a few cuttings and suckers) were obtained from the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, and from the forest nursery in Kuching. Unfortunately no detailed nursery record was maintained of germination percentages, rates of growth, etc., nor of the number of plants distributed. There is a large demand for



“landscaping” the Oilfield at Seria, and for planting up bazaar areas in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

Judging by growth as at December this year, the following species seem suited to the barren sandy soils of the Brunei coastal areas:—

Enterolobium samam	Rain tree
Cassia siamea	Siamese Cassia
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum
Adenanthera pavonina	Saga
Albizzia falcata	Kayu machis
Peltophorum ferrugineum	Yellow flame, Batai
Fagraea fragrans	Tembusu
Delonix regia	Merak, flame of the forest
Ravenala madagascariensis	Traveller's palm
Little or no success has been achieved with the following:—	
Brassaia actinophylla	Australian ivy palm
Brownea ariza	The Ariza
Lagerstroemia flos-reginae	Bungor
Jacaranda filicifolia	Jacaranda
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree
Borassus flabellifer	Toddy palm
Pterocarpus indicus	Angsana
Hymenaea courbaril	West Indian locust tree
Cassia nodosa	Pink cassia
Cassia grandis	Horse cassia
Cassia multijuga	Leafy cassia

*Spathodea campanulata* grows well in Brunei on the slopes of the hill towards the Residency and would be worth trying again. There seems no reason why *Pterocarpus indicus* and *Lagerstroemia* should not do well. The pink cassias would be worth trying again.

No experiments have been made with flowering shrubs; for a real show of colour, shrubs and climbers are more satisfactory than trees, which (except for *Cassia fistula*) are usually disappointing in Borneo, failing to produce the blaze of colour achieved in the sub-tropics.

An experiment of planting *merbau* in a patch of belukar in Andulau forest reserve, compartment 1, was tried by Mr. Erskine in December 1948. Ten acres were planted up in lines  $\frac{1}{2}$  chain apart with 10 links between seeds, except in swamp where the distance was increased to 20 links. This area was inspected in December this year, and not a single *merbau* has survived; this failure may be due to animals digging up and eating the seeds, or to the fact that much of the area is waistdeep in water during part of the monsoon; lack of subsequent tending probably contributed also.

Attempts to grow *belian* and *merbau* from seed both in the nursery and in the adjoining forest have failed, apart from half-a-dozen *merbau* seedlings in the nursery.

*Balsa* has been tried, from seed obtained from North Borneo, but the soil is not rich enough to produce the rapid growth necessary for the timber to be light.

**Education:**

One forest guard was sent to the Vernacular Forest School at Kepong, Malaya, for the 1952 session. He did reasonably well, and passed in all subjects except forest law and silviculture.

**11. Financial Results.**

A summary of revenue and expenditure for the year is given below: —

Year	Revenue \$	Expenditure		Total \$	Surplus \$
		Personal Emoluments \$	Other Charges \$		
1951	102,480	26,325	16,977	43,302	59,178
1952	109,111	22,527	26,210	48,737	60,374

Details from revenue of different classes of produce are given below: —

Kind of Produce	Revenue		Increase Decrease \$
	1951 \$	1952 \$	
Timber and poles ... ..	32,051	52,387	+ 20,336
Firewood and charcoal ... ..	24,871	24,434	— 437
Minor forest produce ... ..	44,849	31,929	— 12,920
Miscellaneous ... ..	70	67	— 3
Compensation and fines ... ..	639	294	— 345
	102,480	109,111	+ 6,631

**12. Administration and General.**

From the time when Mr. J. H. Nelson Smith, A.C.F., handed over charge on 24th January until Mr. B. E. Smythies, A.C.F., took over on 9th October there was no resident forest officer; routine work was carried on under supervision of the District Officer, Kuala Belait, and of Mr. L. P. Zehnder, A.C.F., (in addition to his duties in charge of the 4th and 5th divisions of Sarawak); the result was in effect that the department was marking time almost throughout the year, and very little of the programme of work laid down for 1952 was completed (e.g. only 3 miles of boundary clean-

ed out of the 27 prescribed for the Ladan Hills forest reserve, and only 406 chains enumerated out of 1,600 chains prescribed in the Labi Hills forest reserve).

By agreement with the Sarawak Government, the State Forest Officer is also in charge of the 5th division of Sarawak (previously Brunei has often been combined with the 4th and 5th divisions of Sarawak, but only as an emergency measure for want of senior staff). This arrangement commenced on 5th November when Mr. Smythies took over charge of the 5th division from Mr. L. P. Zehnder.

The staff of the Forest Department at the end of the year consisted of: —

- 1 State Forest Officer
- 1 Chief Clerk
- 2 Assistant Clerks
- 2 Forest Rangers
- 6 Foresters
- 12 Forest Guards
- 6 Forest Labourers (non-establishment)
- 1 Driver-Boatman
- 1 Office Peon

A post of Assistant Forest Officer was sanctioned, but no suitable candidate could be found during the year.

#### **(d) Mining.**

Production of crude oil from the Seria field by The British Malayan Petroleum Company increased slightly, the total for the year ending 37,892,006 barrels compared with 37,133,376 barrels in 1951. The oil is of two main types, a light waxy oil of specific gravity 0.83 and a heavy non-waxy oil of specific gravity 0.95.

Vigorous drilling operations were carried on throughout the year, and 20 new wells were successfully completed on the productive oil sands, while 3 others were abandoned as dry holes.

Geological and geophysical exploration work were actively pursued in 1952. The latter continued to build up the extensive network of observations which have already been made over large areas of the State, and, in conjunction with surface geological information, a picture of subsurface conditions is gradually emerging from which the most promising areas can be chosen for further investigation by drilling.

The construction of an access road from Bukit Puan towards Labi continued, in preparation for deep exploration drilling in the Belait anticline area, which is scheduled to commence in 1953.



Although the Seria oilfield is at present producing about five million tons of crude oil per year, the Company is engaged in a constant search for additional sources of oil. The drilling of the first marine well into the bed of the South China Sea started in December 1952. It is planned to drill four wells in the first instance, from a steel platform erected about a mile off the coast at Seria. These wells will radiate out from the platform at different angles, and if they discover an extension of the known oil deposits further drilling platforms are likely to be required.

**(e) Cottage Industries.**

The activities of the silver making, hand weaving and straw making industries continued to expand throughout the year. The total value of the goods sold during the year was in the region of \$30,000.

Silverwares produced during the year included several items ordered by His Highness the Sultan as a personal gift to Her Majesty the Queen during the former's visit to England in May.

Again several items of silver wares were made during the month of October and presented to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent when she visited Brunei in that month.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SOCIAL SERVICES.

#### Education:

In the unabridged Education Report (1951) sent out towards the end of 1952 two sets of figures were given in respect of the total population of the State (a) the figure given in the Official Census (1947) and (b) the estimated figure put out by the National Registration Department in 1950. The individual totals were (a) 40,657 and (b) between 45,000 and 50,000. The Education Report adopted the Registration Department's lower figure, and all subsequent statistics given in the early part of the report were based on that estimated total. The report put the number of school-age children in the 6-14 age-group at 10,155 and the percentage of children attending school at approximately 48%. The report also mentioned the contributory factors which produced this low percentage, namely (a) the low percentage of Malay and other indigenous children attending school, chiefly brought about by the circumstance that parents were reluctant to send girls to school; (b) the fact that many children, both of indigenous and immigrant parents live in small isolated groups along the banks of Brunei's long and tenuous rivers, and (c) that parents, especially indigenous parents in country districts, do not usually send their children to school before they are 7 years of age or over. It may be said, however, in mitigation of this practice that attending school in many places entails a long walk over jungle paths, or a long paddle by river. The latter can be very dangerous during heavy rains when the rivers are in flood.

The total enrolment of all schools in 1952 shows an increase over the previous year of 329 children. This represents a distinct gain, as the number refers to new entrants, and is the actual gain over and above the number of pupils who, having completed their Primary Courses, did not return to the schools in January 1952. It should perhaps be explained in this connection that although Post Primary Schools are developing in Brunei, they do not yet exist on any considerable scale. It can be said, however, that some expansion will take place in 1953, when the Government English School, Brunei Town, opens its first Secondary Form, the Chinese Primary School, Brunei Town, opens a Middle School section, and the Malay School, Brunei Town, advances its Primary Course from Primary V to Primary VI.

Reverting to the topic of Primary Schools, it may be said that there is a fair percentage of overage pupils attending them (this applies to all types of schools, Malay, Chinese and English) but there is a distinct trend towards a nicer adjustment in respect of age groups in specified classes and also in respect of correct ages according to the classes in which pupils are



studying. The desideratum as far as the latter adjustment is concerned is, of course, 6—7 years in Primary I; 7—8 in Primary II; 8—9 in Primary III, and so on. It will in fact take a few years to bring this perfection about. The most encouraging sign in this latter connection, however, is that the idea of sending children to school at the age of 6 is gaining ground and an appreciable number of 6-year olds is expected to seek entry, especially to Malay Schools, in 1953. This is a great gain, but on the other hand the reluctance of indigenous parents to send their daughters to school as mentioned above, still persists. There are slight signs perhaps that it is growing less, due possibly to the fact that the opportunity now exists for pupils to pass on to an English School after passing Primary IV in their own. It may be interpolated here that among parents, especially older parents, notions and customs of long-standing die a very lingering death.

The estimated percentage of children in the Primary School age-group 6—12 now in the schools—putting their number at 7,500 (calculated on the basis of three-quarters of the 10,155 in the 6—14 age-group)—would be approximately 65% allowing for a fair number of overage pupils. This, however, includes both indigenous and immigrant children. The percentage for the former, for the reasons quoted, would not be as high as that.

The number of Brunei institutions which provided education during 1952 was 46. They fall into four main categories:—

- (a) Malay Vernacular Schools—wholly maintained by State Funds.
- (b) English Schools—which include:—
  - (i) The Government English Schools—wholly maintained by State Funds.
  - (ii) The Catholic Mission Schools—maintained by school fees, by funds put up by the Roman Catholic Mission and by grants-in-aid from Government. The two English Schools in Seria and Kuala Belait also receive financial aid from the British Malayan Petroleum Company Ltd., because they cater for the children of the Company's Asian employees.
  - (iii) The British Malayan Petroleum Company's Senior Staff School—wholly maintained by the Company.
- (c) Chinese Vernacular Schools—maintained by school fees, by subscriptions from the Chinese Community and by grants-in-aid from Government. The two Chinese Schools in Seria and Kuala Belait also receive financial aid from the British Malayan Petroleum Company Ltd., because they cater for the children of the Company's Chinese employees.
- (d) British Malayan Petroleum Company's Trade School—wholly maintained by the Company.



The numbers of these various types of schools are given below:—

	1951	1952
1. Malay Vernacular Schools ... ..	29	32
2. Government English Schools ... ..	1	2
3. Catholic Mission Schools ... ..	3	3
4. Chinese Vernacular Schools ... ..	6	7
5. B.M.P.Co's Senior Staff School ... ..	1	1
6. B.M.P.Co's Trade School ... ..	1	1
Total: ... ..	<u>41</u>	<u>46</u>

Except in the cases of Government Schools, (1 and 2 above) all others are non-Government Schools and are required to register under the Education Enactment of 1952. The State Education Officer is ex officio the Director of Registered Schools.

It will be seen that the number of Malay Schools show an increase of three over the 1951 total. All three were built by the Malay Communities in the localities in which the schools are situated. This follows the established practice in Brunei that when a Malay Community wishes to have a school the community must in the first instance build a temporary school and quarters for two teachers. The Education Department in return equips the school and provides a teacher. Eventually, after three years, if the school makes satisfactory progress and attendance is well maintained the Department replaces both the school and teachers' quarters with permanent buildings. At first sight it may appear that the conditions are a bit severe in that the community has to provide the original building and the teachers' quarters. This is not the case, however, because the original buildings are built entirely of jungle products which lie close to hand in profusion. Labour is always available in such communities and the clearing of a suitable site and the erection of the buildings create no difficulties. Such structures with reasonable care will last from four to six years; they are very weatherproof and stand up well to heavy tropical rains and occasional strong winds.

### **Malay Vernacular Schools:**

These schools are built, equipped, staffed and administered by the Education Department. The chief administrator is the State Education Officer who is assisted by a Superintendent of Malay Education, an Inspector of Malay Schools and three Divisional Supervisors, each of whom is responsible for the schools in his own Division. There are also two specialist Supervisors, one to supervise Handicrafts, Drill and Games, the other, School and Home Gardens, who cover the whole State.

Supervisors spend most of their time in the field and endeavour to visit their schools as often as possible. It may be of interest to mention the

various kinds of transport used when making these visits. Some schools, not many, can be reached in a comfortable car; others, because of rough roads, only by Jeep or Land Rover; others again, require a launch, an out-board motorboat or a small native perahu (canoe). A few call for the use of a bicycle.

A list of all Malay Vernacular Schools together with their enrolments for the years 1951 and 1952 is given below:—

School	1951			1952			Increase or De- crease
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
BRUNEI, MUARA AND TEMBURONG DISTRICTS.							
1. Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam School (Brunei Town) ...	564	95	659	495	92	587	— 72
2. Kilanas ...	51	16	67	40	10	50	— 17
3. Sengkurong ...	69	12	81	59	12	71	— 10
4. Gadong ...	48	3	51	42	—	42	— 9
5. Berakas Estate ...	35	2	37	31	2	33	— 4
6. Sungai Hanching ...	35	2	37	47	3	50	13
7. Muara ...	52	39	91	43	30	73	— 18
8. Lumapas ...	39	8	47	39	7	46	— 1
9. Kasat ...	30	3	33	11	—	11	— 22
10. Baru Baru ...	33	6	39	36	6	42	3
11. Bangar ...	65	15	80	63	17	80	—
12. Bokok ...	—	—	—	37	8	45	45
13. Biang Estate ...	13	9	22	15	5	20	— 2
14. Puni ...	50	11	61	51	8	59	— 2
15. Batu Marang ...	—	—	—	38	14	52	52
16. Dato' Gandi ...	—	—	—	32	7	39	39
17. Labu Estate ...	7	2	9	—	—	—	— 9
BELAIT DISTRICT.							
18. Kuala Belait ...	116	48	164	108	55	163	— 1
19. Seria ...	141	39	180	142	35	177	— 3
20. Kuala Balai ...	10	7	17	18	9	27	10
21. Labi ...	38	7	45	37	8	45	—
22. Bukit Sawat ...	28	—	28	32	—	32	4
23. Sungai Liang ...	—	—	—	19	16	35	35
TUTONG DISTRICT.							
24. Bukit Bendera ...	52	22	74	51	21	72	— 2
25. Penanjong ...	33	4	37	23	3	26	— 11
26. Keriam ...	22	12	34	25	8	33	— 1
27. Sinaut ...	56	4	60	40	3	43	— 17
28. Kiudang ...	42	10	52	58	14	72	20



School	1951			1952			Increase or De- crease
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
29. Lamunin ... ..	72	4	76	68	5	73	— 3
30. Tanjong Maya ...	61	11	72	50	8	58	—14
31. Ukong ... ..	34	6	40	43	9	52	12
32. Danau ... ..	33	7	40	35	5	40	—
33. Tumpuan Telisai ...	23	—	23	20	—	20	— 3
	1,852	404	2,256	1,848	420	2,268	12

Reference to the Table above will reveal that at the end of the year (the totals are for November) the total enrolment in 1952 showed a very small increase over that for 1951. Actually, however, 199 new pupils, 163 boys and 36 girls, were received into the Malay Schools in January. The explanation for the seeming small increase is that during the year a number of children left the schools, mostly overage boys who having entered school at a comparatively advanced age left to take up some gainful employment. Such usually leave middle classes after they have achieved literacy, and they follow on in the occupations of their fathers. They become fishermen, carpenters, boatbuilders and rice planters. Some join rubber estates and become rubber tappers. It may be observed here that there is a stronger inclination among overage boys who leave at this middle stage to follow traditional pursuits than among those who are younger and who complete the full Primary Course. The former probably realise that in competition with the younger and better educated boys their chances of posts as clerks, peons and employees in the lower grades of various Government Departments such as the Survey, Land and Public Works Departments are not very good.

In addition to these overage boys who leave the middle classes there is a fair exodus of girls at this stage also. This has been already referred to in the earlier part of this report. With girls the falling off in numbers begins even at the end of the first year and continues in all subsequent classes. Very few girls, in fact, go beyond Primary IV. As mentioned earlier, there is now a greater inducement for them to continue on in school, at least, until they pass Primary IV and there are signs that some parents are keen as far as their daughters are concerned to take advantage of the opportunity offered for an education in English. A part of the wastage of girls in middle classes can also be attributed to the fact that some girls are removed by their parents when judged old enough to be trained in domestic duties in preparation for marriage. Malay girls usually marry at about 16 years of age.



Another reason for the apparent small gain in the enrolment of the Malay Schools is that 60 boys and girls did not return to their Vernacular Schools in January 1952 because they had gained admission to English Schools. These were 'graduates' of Primary IV in their respective Malay Schools, and will be referred to under the heading "English Schools" later in this report.

### **The Curriculum in Malay Schools:**

Malay Schools teach the usual academic subjects including reading and writing in both the Romanised and Malayo-Arabic scripts. English is also taught in the higher classes of 15 schools. Besides the subjects mentioned above, great emphasis in Malay Schools is placed on Gardening, Handicrafts and Handwork, Drawing, Physical Training, Games and Athletics.

### **English:**

English is taught in Primary IV and continues in Primary V. In 1953 it will be continued in Primary VI. Thus a pupil who fails to secure a place in an English School will be able on passing Primary IV to undergo a three years' course in the English language. This should enable him to complete Book Six of the "Oxford English Course for Malayan Schools", which represents a fair standard in the language.

Thus, pupils who enter a Malay School at 6 years of age and make normal progress through the six Primary classes would at the age of 12 be able to take up any Artisan Course where Primary V English is required as the basic qualification.

### **Gardening:**

Much progress was made in this activity during the year. In many schools the areas of gardens were substantially enlarged and a goodly number were fenced round. Crops were thus protected from the greatest of all garden pests, namely, foraging poultry from neighbouring houses. The result of the two recourses mentioned above, together with improved methods of cultivation including the extensive use of locally procurable and common manures, the enthusiasm of the teachers in charge of individual school gardens, the keenness of the pupils who cultivated them and the energetic guidance of the Supervisor of Home and School Gardens, produced not only a quantity of vegetables of different kinds but vegetables of splendid quality. Altogether about 15,000 katties (20,000 lbs.) of garden and orchard produce was cropped during the year which at ordinary market prices would have netted the substantial amount of approximately \$3,000/-. It may be mentioned here that half the vegetables and fruit grown is distributed to the pupils who do the gardening, the remainder is sold and the proceeds go to school funds.

Experiments were carried out in gardens judged suitable with several kinds of Australian seeds. At Muara where the soil is very sandy, some very fine specimens of watermelon were grown. At Bangar where our best School Garden is situated a very fine crop of French Beans was grown. In both cases the seeds came from Australia.

School orchards inaugurated in 1951 have also forged ahead during the year. The following is a list of the types and numbers of trees planted: Rambutan 16, Limau Asam 6, Papaya 30, Coffee 82, Coconut 12, Limau Manis 2, a total of 148 trees

Gardening activities were extended during the year to include the laying out of landscape and decorative gardens. Several schools carried out such projects. One school, the Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School, Brunei Town, using a few thousand broken and discarded bricks produced a very fine example of landscape gardening with fancy patterns and designs built of brickwork, including circular and other shaped brick-rimmed flower beds. The whole thing presents a very artistic spectacle.

Gardening is done on three mornings a week under the supervision of the teacher or teachers in charge of gardening. In this country, of all school activities there is perhaps no finer sight than that of a crowd of school boys cultivating their school garden in the early morning.

Agriculture as a subject is taught in all classes from Primary III upwards. The syllabus moves in conjunction with the practical side of the activity. All responsible for the splendid results achieved in this important subject are deserving of great praise.

### **Handicrafts:**

The articles produced in handwork sessions show that the high standard of taste and craftsmanship, so characteristic of the many objects produced by Brunei's indigenous craftsmen, is being maintained by boys and girls in the Malay Schools. The articles produced in the schools are, of course, not quite up to the standard of those produced by grown ups who earn a living by such production, but the standard especially in the higher classes is high enough to show that the urge to create, the skill and patience to execute, have been handed down to the rising generation. The articles produced mostly follow traditional types and shapes, but in instances attempts to improve on traditional forms are noticeable. The attempts, however, only result in a variation of type and do not break away from traditional materials in use nor the traditional methods of using them. The articles made by boys include the making of various types of baskets, net-making, brush-making, the making of large mats (lampet) from bamboo strips, the making of fish traps of the same material; the making of model kampong (village) houses, model agricultural implements, ships and aero-



planes. Those by girls include children's dresses, handkerchiefs, pillow-slips, tablecloths articles of lace, embroidery and paper flowers. The latter, especially, evoke great praise when exhibited; Malay girls seem to excel in the making of artificial flowers and plants. Their productions are remarkable true to nature, both in form and colour, and when any particular 'tout ensemble' is cunningly placed in an ordinary flowerpot it takes more than a casual glance to make sure that the exhibit is not the real thing.

### **Drawing:**

Drawing is another subject in which children in Malay Schools excel. Drawings are done in all mediums—pencil, pastel, pen and ink and water-colours. They include the drawing of rural scenes, seascapes, portraits and designs. Some reveal besides excellence in execution, originality and a nice sense of blending in the use of colour media.

The Handwork and Art exhibits displayed at school exhibitions reflect great credit on the teachers who teach these subjects and also on the children who so aptly and thoroughly take the teaching to heart.

### **Physical Training (Games and Athletics):**

These activities with the exception of organised games such as football, are all early morning activities and are done before the normal school sessions commence. Normal school sessions begin at 8.30. In the Drill section, set tables are followed designed to give children an all round physical development. They are intended to improve their carriage, teach them to move with grace and balance and to cultivate muscular control. Great keenness is shown during Drill periods and the children perform the exercises with zest and vigour. The marked enthusiasm is probably due to the fact that the syllabus in this subject culminates in an annual State Drill and Games Competition in which all Malay Schools take part. In the first phase of this, the champion team of each District is chosen at a meeting held in the main township in each District. In the second phase the champion State team is chosen at a competition held in the State capital. There is very keen competition amongst children to make the school team, because they are rewarded with a trip to the main township of their particular District; then also to win the District championship and so get a trip to the State capital. Probably the urge to work for reward is not a desirable motive but it is effective nevertheless; it produces results.

### **Athletics:**

The number of events for which training is available grows each year. Also the performances put up by the State's budding athletes show marked improvement both in style and standard. The growth and popularity of athletics in Brunei in such events as hurdling, pole-vaulting, high and broad



jumping, especially, owe a lot to the Malay Schools because they, more than any others, not only teach the young the idea of how to excel in various forms of athletics but also teach the strict observance of rules.

Every year sees improvements in the standard of the apparatus used and also in the manner in which sports meetings are conducted. At the recent sports meeting held in honour of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent the arrangements were splendidly planned and carried out. Several refinements were noticeable in respect of the apparatus used, namely, proper pole-vaulting and hurdling equipment was available and the sports' ground for the first time so far as school sports are concerned was set out for 'staggered starting' in the running events.

There is no doubt that Athletics generally, as well as organised games, are becoming more popular among the youth of Brunei, most noticeably in the smaller towns and villages where there are schools. Evening practices provide village youths with health-giving and pleasant interludes.

### Staffing—Malay Schools:

A comparison of the staffing position for the years 1951 and 1952 is shown below:—

TRAINED TEACHERS (Men)				1951	1952
(a) Tanjong Malim trained	...	...		23	25
(b) Batu Lintang trained	...	...		9	19
TRAINED TEACHERS (Women)					
Malay Women's Training College,					
Malacca	...	...	...	2	3
UNTRAINED TEACHERS (Men)	...	...		17	26
UNTRAINED TEACHERS (Women)	...	...		2	3
PROBATIONERS					
(a) Men	...	...	...	30	40
(b) Women	...	...	...	5	4
TEMPORARY TEACHERS (Men)					
(Filling vacancies created by teachers					
who have proceeded for training)				14	14
Total:				102	134

It will be noticed that the increase in the number of Women teachers shows an overall increase of one only. This is due to the small number of girls who stay on until they have passed Primary V, the minimum qualifications required for acceptance as probationer teachers. Only 5 girls entered Primary V in January 1952; 3 gained passes in the final examination. It is devoutly hoped that all will offer themselves as teachers in 1953.

The shortage of women teachers is, of course, bound up with the custom of parents in taking their daughters away from school before they reach Primary V and until the custom is abandoned there does not appear to be much promise of women teachers becoming available in anything like sufficient numbers. This is rather an unfortunate circumstance because the comparatively small number of girl pupils in our schools can be attributed largely to this lack. The outlook becomes still more grim for the schools when it is remembered that besides vacancies for teachers for ex-Primary V girls there are now vacancies for Probationer Nurses also. The supply is far below the requirements of these two Departments and will continue to be for a few years to come. At the time of writing this report (January 1953) there are only 15 girl pupils in Primary V.

So far as men teachers are concerned there is no shortage and 32 were taken on during the year. The substantial increase solved some of our staffing difficulties but not all. Especially it enabled the three new Schools already mentioned to be opened and to increase the staffs of existing schools in an attempt as far as possible to provide each class with a teacher. This objective, however, was not achieved; actually there were 169 classes in the schools. Staff is, therefore, well behind the requirements.

Teachers in training in overseas training institutions throughout the year were:—

1. Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, Federation of Malaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2. Batu Lintang Training Centre, Sarawak	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
3. Malay Women's Training College, Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total:							25

as against last year's total of 31.

A disturbing feature in respect of staffing is that the intake of probationer teachers each year is more than double the number of the limited quota which can be sent for training. Our quota in respect of vacancies in Teachers Training Establishments—all of which incidentally are overseas—is 13 a year. Steps will be taken during the coming year to increase the ratio of trained to untrained teachers. There are two means by which this can be brought about, (a) by asking the Training Institutions to increase Brunei's quota of trainees, and (b) by setting up a Training Centre locally. The former means, except in the case of the Batu Lintang Training Centre, holds out little promise as Malayan Training Colleges cannot be of assistance beyond that which they are now offering. It therefore looks as if the latter recourse will have to be resorted to.

It will be noted in the Table above that there is a large backlog of untrained teachers as well as a large number of probationers waiting to be



trained. The possibility of opening a local Training Centre is being explored.

### **Medical attention in Rural Schools:**

This system of routine visits paid by qualified Dressers to the Rural Schools inaugurated in 1950 expanded considerably in 1952. Schools were visited more often and more regularly. The benefits derived from these systematic visits cannot be overstated, and there is much more in them than just the giving of medical attention, which in itself is, of course, of inestimable value. There is also, it may be said, the circumstance that children—and parents through their children—are becoming more and more attracted by medical services being rendered by the Medical Department, and there is a very noticeable change in the attitude of country folk, who are not so sophisticated as their confreres in the towns, towards modern medicines and medical treatment. Many are now even willing to undergo surgical operations when the need arises.

All schools in the Belait District were given 'bacillecalmette-Guerin' (B.C.G.) injections during the year by a team of World Health Organisation's doctors and nurses. It is intended to give similar injections in the Brunei and Tutong Districts early in 1953. The response to the request that school children—and parents—should come forward for these injections was unanimous, the parents appearing to be unwilling to be outdone by their children.

A slight epidemic of measles occurred in one country school during the year. The school, a very small one, was closed and the pupils dispersed. The epidemic ran its course, there were no fatalities.

### **English Schools:**

During the year under review the number of English Schools increased by one. A complete list of English Schools showing enrolments for the years 1951 and 1952 is appended overleaf:—

The new school is the Government English School, Kuala Belait. This school is similar to the Government English School, Brunei Town, opened in 1951 and it receives pupils from Malay and Chinese Vernacular Schools into a Transfer Class I. The conditions of entry set an age limit which is under 14 on January 1st of the year of entry and require that candidates have passed Primary IV in their respective vernacular schools. The school opened with one class and the pupils were chosen from schools in the Belait District. Those who attended from outstations were given a subsistence allowance of \$20.00 a month.

The course of study in Government English School Transfer Classes is an extensive one wherein English predominates strongly. The course is superimposed upon the knowledge already possessed by the pupils, which



they acquired in their vernacular schools. It lasts two years and at the end they enter the normal stream of an English School course—into Junior

Schools	1951			1952			Increase or De- crease
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Catholic English School, Brunei Tn. ... ..	144	51	195	130	52	182	-13
2. Catholic English School, Kuala Belait ... ..	101	53	154	133	89	222	68
3. Catholic Anglo - Chinese School, Seria ... ..	336	178	514	402	249	651	137
4. Senior Staff School, Seria ... ..	54	41	95	64	53	117	22
5. Government English School, Brunei Town	6	3	9	35	6	41	32
6. Government English School, Seria ... (Kuala Belait)	—	—	—	17	7	24	24
Total: ... ..	641	326	967	781	456	1,237	+270

Secondary I. It will be seen therefore that this six years' Course, i.e. four years in a vernacular Primary School and two years in the English School Transfer Classes, produces pupils as far advanced in English as pupils of English Schools who entered such schools by direct entry and have undergone a full six years' English course. One class, in the Government English School, Brunei Town, completed its intensive course in December and will enter Junior Secondary I in January 1953.

**English Schools Generally:**

All English Schools, both Government and aided, continue to experience staffing difficulties. The possible exceptions are the Catholic Anglo-Chinese and the Senior Staff Schools in Seria, which are able to draw upon local sources—mostly on wives and daughters of the Oil Company's staff for teachers. It is a most fortunate circumstance to be so placed, the only possible snag being that when husbands and fathers are transferred, or families go on leave, new replacement teachers must be found.

**School Premises:**

In the matter of school premises some English Schools are badly housed, particularly the Catholic Anglo-Chinese School, Seria, the Catholic English School, Kuala Belait, and the Government English School, Kuala Belait. In the case of the first-mentioned school, plans are being prepared and a new school will be built next year. The same applies to the last-men-

tioned. Plans have been passed and work of clearing the site is already in hand. The school should be ready before the end of 1953. Meantime, at the beginning of the new year, the Government English School will move from Kuala Belait to Seria and will be housed in more suitable and commodious premises.

### **Adult Education:**

This is included in the English section of the report because English is the most popular and widespread subject taught in Adult Education Classes. With the exception of one or two classes in up-country villages, wherein village people are taught literacy in their own language, the demand everywhere else is for English.

In all, 15 evening English Classes were conducted throughout the year. Ten of these were classes run under the auspices of the British Malayan Petroleum Company's Adult Education Drive, the other five were run by the Education Department. The instructors of the Company's Classes were selected from their own English-speaking staff and the Company defrayed all the expenses of the Drive. The instructors of the Government Classes were English teachers from the staffs of the Government English Schools. The cost of these classes, except for a registration fee of \$1/- paid by all students, was met from Government funds. The classes were held at various centres, namely: Brunei Town 3, Kuala Belait 3, Seria 9. The total enrolment of all classes was 270, all males.

There is every sign that these English Classes are gaining in popularity and it is very apparent that 1953 will see a substantial increase both in the number of classes and, therefore, in the enrolments. A very satisfactory feature of these classes is that many students have maintained attendance for two and even three years.

The textbooks used in most of these classes are in the series "The Oxford English Course for Malayan Schools", which is a sequence of 7 graduated books. Classes are graded according to this series and classes are provided at each level. Usually the first and second year books can be finished in the first year.

Classes met on three evenings a week and attendance was well maintained. Absences were in many cases due to circumstances over which students had no control, i.e. by the exigencies of their avocations. The growth and success of these classes is very satisfying and encouraging.

### **British Malayan Petroleum Company's Trade School:**

This has two sections (a) a Preparatory Trade School and (b) a Technical Trade School. It is included here for the reason that the medium of instruction used throughout the school is English.



(a) The Preparatory Trade School caters for boys whose standard of general education needs improving to enable them to enter the Technical Trade School. The main stress is upon English and Mathematics. There are three classes in this section and their enrolments are 16, 15 and 13 respectively. Students are of various races; there are 13 Malays, 15 Chinese, 12 Dayaks, 3 Indians and 1 Eurasian. The classes are roughly equivalent to Primary III, IV and V English. No expansion is envisaged in 1953 but the number of students will be maintained at a level sufficient to supply the demands of the Technical Trade School.

(b) The Technical Trade School. There are two classes in this section, each of which is divided into two groups:

(i) 2nd and 3rd year Apprentices—A and B groups (1950 and 1951).

(ii) 1st year Apprentices—C and D groups (1952).

The number of apprentices in these groups are (i) 27 and (ii) 49. As in the Preparatory Trade School the students are of various races. There are 18 Malays, 24 Chinese, 1 Dayak, 1 Indian and 1 Dusun.

The instruction given in this section includes on the practical side: Instruction in fitting, turning, motor and diesel mechanics, welding and blacksmithing. On the theoretical side: the theory of mechanics, workshop practice, electricity, mathematics and machine drawing. The duration of the courses is 3 years. The first year is devoted to a fulltime school course, sixty per cent of the time being spent in the School Workshop and forty per cent in the classroom. In the second and third years seventy per cent of the time is spent in the Company's workshop and thirty per cent in the classroom.

A substantial expansion is contemplated in this section during 1953; new offices, classrooms and a Cinema Hall will be built; additional equipment and extra instructors will be provided. Thirty-four new apprentices have been selected to enter in the new year.

The B.M.P. Company is very anxious to attract into its Apprentice Scheme boys from the Brunei English Schools but up to the present has not been able to do so in any considerable numbers, the reason being that because of the late start and slow development of the English School system in Brunei—entirely due to the impossibility of procuring sufficient and qualified teachers in the immediate postwar years—boys of the required educational standard in English have not yet become available. It is felt, however, that in the near and foreseeable future a growing number of such will be forthcoming. The reasons for making this statement is that two of the English Schools have now reached Secondary status and as time goes on more and more students will graduate from the Primary English Schools.



Conclusion: It can be said that in most of the English Schools the work is still 'up hill' and both teachers and pupils have to face up to difficulties connected either with staff, premises or accommodation. Some schools faced up to difficulties in respect of all three. It can be said, however, that staffs have not spared themselves in their efforts to produce in their pupils the best results possible, and that these efforts have met with great success.

### Chinese Vernacular Schools:

The number of Chinese Vernacular Schools increased by one in 1952. There are now seven altogether. A list showing their enrolments for 1951 and 1952 is appended:—

Schools	1951			1952			Increase or De- crease
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1. Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait ...	318	216	534	334	202	536	2
2. Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town ...	223	129	352	238	146	384	32
3. Chung Cheng School, Seria ...	279	206	485	265	222	487	2
4. Chung Hwa School, Labi ...	29	12	41	41	7	48	7
5. Chung Hwa School, Bangar ...	11	9	20	13	12	25	5
6. Chung Hwa School, Tutong ...	39	12	51	22	3	25	—26
7. Chung Hwa School, Kiudang ...	—	—	—	19	6	25	25
Total: ...	899	584	1,483	932	598	1,530	+47

As will be noted, the 1952 enrolment despite the fact that a new school with an enrolment of 25 pupils was opened only shows an increase of 47 children. The falling off in the attendance of the Tutong School is partly responsible for the smallness of the increase; but it is not the chief contributory cause. The latter is that Chinese Schools as in the case of the Malay Vernacular Schools lose each year those pupils who have completed the Primary Course of six years and the new incoming pupils just about balance the old outgoing ones. The result, therefore, is a more or less static enrolment. It may be said, however, that there is no gradual falling off in numbers during the year as has been remarked in respect of Malay Schools.

In the matter mentioned above concerning boys and girls for whom at the moment no schools beyond the Primary stage exist, the chief hinderances

to their provision are (a) a shortage of teachers (b) the itinerant habits of quite a number of Chinese teachers who remain only six to twelve months in any one school and (c) a lack of accommodation. The latter difficulty, however, is being gradually overcome, but the former two will likely persist for some time to come.

An interesting feature in connection with the enrolments of Chinese Schools is the proportion of girls to boys, especially in urban schools; it is much higher than in Malay schools. It might be interesting to speculate on this phenomena. It is partly due, perhaps, to the circumstance that the larger Chinese Schools are all in urban areas and are easily accessible to their pupils; but the main cause probably lies deeper than that. It can probably be attributed to the fact that Chinese parents allow their daughters more latitude in respect of 'outside the home activities' than indigenous parents. Signs are not lacking, however, that the latter are now becoming more and more aware of the great importance of giving their daughters opportunities to play their part in the larger world. The signs mentioned are revealed in the greater part taken in sports, games and other extra-mural activities by girls in Malay Schools.

In the matter of accommodation, three schools have advanced building plans for the year 1953. The Chung Cheng School, Seria, will build a completely new school; the Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait, and the Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town, will both extend their present premises. The latter incidentally will use its extension to house a Middle School section in June 1953. This is a type of Secondary Section which will provide a post-Primary Course lasting six years. It is divided into two sections, Junior and Senior Middle respectively; each of three years' duration.

The Chinese Schools are on the way to coping successfully with most of their difficulties and each year marks a considerable gain. Some difficulties, however, notably the difficulties in respect of staff do not seem to be easily solved. The committees of the larger schools, especially, are employing every possible means not only to increase their staffs but to make them more permanent also. Their task of procuring teachers, however—they must look to countries outside Brunei for recruits—is not an easy one. Travel restrictions which seem to produce the result that a lot of people prefer to stay put in their countries of domicile rather than travel abroad do not make their task any easier. Other hinderances could be mentioned. School committees, however, stick to their task with characteristic Chinese tenacity, bear their difficulties with characteristic fortitude and persist in their efforts with characteristic determination.

All the large Chinese Schools were inspected during the year and reports indicate that there was all round progress. There was a marked im-



provement in the results obtained in English language studies. The improvement, it may be said, was most marked in connection with oral English.

The Co-operation of the Managing Committees and the Headmasters of the Chinese Schools during the year is greatly appreciated.

**Boy Scouts:**

The activities of both local associations (a) the Brunei District Boy Scouts (Local) Association and (b) the Belait District Boy Scouts (Local) Association were hindered and restricted during the year by changes and gaps among their respective Executive Committees and Scouters. These were caused by resignations, transfers, and by a number of key personnel going on leave. This was an unfortunate combination of circumstances because in Brunei where there are only a few experienced and suitable officials and scouters available such eventualities result in periods of compulsory inactivity. It is fortunate, however, that these periods are transient and in due course there is a return to normality.

Several notable events took place during the year. A body of six Scouters and Scouts attended the Castle Camp, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. In December, two Scouts proceeded to Australia to attend the Pan-Pacific Jamboree. All were members of the Brunei District Association. The Brunei District also held a very successful Bridge and Tower-building Competition during October in which all troops took part. The trophy for this competition was presented by Mr. F. G. H. Parry, Headmaster of the Government English School, Brunei Town, and the District Scout Commissioner for the Brunei District Boy Scouts (Local) Association. The trophy was won by the Sultan Mohamed Jamalul Alam Malay School Troop.

All Scouters and Scouts, in both Districts, turned out on the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Their assistance in various capacities, such as helping to keep the roads clear and controlling the crowds which gathered to welcome Her Royal Highness was much appreciated by the Chief Police Officer.

At the end of the year the individual and combined strength of the two District Associations were as follows:

	Number of Troops	Number of Scouters	Number of Scouts (including Rovers and Cubs)
Brunei District (Local) Association	16	40	382
Belait District (Local) Association	3	6	143
Total:	19	46	525



The State Commissioner takes this opportunity to thank both Scouters and Scouts for the work put in during the year.

**Girl Guides:**

The Brunei Branch of the Girl Guides Association confines its activities to the Belait-Seria area; the reason for this is that in other parts of the State, even in the Brunei District itself, there is no one with the necessary experience and training to take on the duties of District Guider. The same lack applies also in respect of Guiders in the more subordinate categories.

In the Belait-Seria area the movement has flourished during the year and it finished up in a very strong position. It has good financial resources, and there is no scarcity of capable helpers both to serve on committees and as active Guiders.

At the beginning of the year one or two ladies who held key positions had to relinquish their posts, either because their husbands had been transferred or had to proceed on long leave, but the vacancies were filled and the programme of guiding activities was not unduly interfered with.

The notable events of the year under review were (a) the sending of a contingent of Guides to a Camp held in Singapore and (b) the visit of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The members of the contingent sent to Singapore were greatly impressed by all they saw during their travels; neither of them had been outside Brunei before and this introduction to the world at large and the Girl Guide Movement at large, at the same time, made a deep impression upon their minds. It is the intention of the Branch to take advantage of all opportunities for such outside contacts in future. They broaden the outlook of the Guides who experience them and act as a great stimulus to the rank and file of the Movement locally.

The present strength of the Brunei Branch is given below:

	1951	1952
No. of Girl Guide Companies ...	5	4
No. of Brownie Packs ... ..	1	3
No. of Guiders ... ..	9	15
No. of Girl Guides ... ..	75	105
No. of Brownies ... ..	24	48
Total: ...	<u>114</u>	<u>175</u>

The great success achieved during the year under review reflects great credit on the Guiders and Guides of the Branch, and praise is due to the ladies who gave their talents and time for the benefit of the Association.

## Finance:

The total amount spent on Education during 1952 was \$388,059.39. A table showing the distribution of this amount under various heads is appended:—

1.	(a) Annual Recurrent Expenditure ...	\$131,598.16	
	(b) Special Expenditure ... ..	35,782.56	
	(c) Personal Emoluments ... ..	142,398.67	
		<hr/>	\$309,779.39
2.	(a) Public Works Department		
	Expenditure on New School		
	Buildings and Teachers' Quarters ... ..	*78,280.00	
		<hr/>	
	Grand Total: ... ..	\$388,059.39	

*\*This does not include cost of repairs to and upkeep of buildings.*

**Note:** Only two new schools were erected by the Public Works Department during the year. One was a permanent building, the other a temporary one. The reasons why such a small programme only was carried out were (a) other buildings and works had a higher priority, (b) there was a shortage of staff and personnel in the Public Works Department and (c) a number of the new buildings scheduled to be built were in up-country places, for which contractors refused to tender due to the fact of the difficulties of transporting materials and workmen to the sites. It is hoped to overcome this latter difficulty in the new year so far as permanent structures are concerned by 'lumping' an urban contract with a rural one. The possibility of adopting some scheme of prefabrication for schools in up-country places is also being explored.

Altogether on new schools alone, 7 in all, an expenditure of \$412,000/- was approved and entered in the 1952 estimates. Included in the number were two large projects, namely, the building of a new school in the River Kampong at an estimated cost of \$150,000/-, and a new school at an estimated cost of \$160,000/- in Seria. Up to the end of the year \$70,000/- had been spent on the River Kampong school—the contract was on the basis of payment according to the amount of work done—the balance will be used to complete the building early in 1953, and it will probably open in late February. In the case of the Seria school, up to the end of the year no work had been done on it.

It will be seen that the backlog mentioned in the 1951 report is still piling up and it is difficult in the circumstances to overtake it. We are not, however, completely without resources and an effort was initiated at the close of the year to build temporary schools and teachers' quarters using square timber and kajang.



For such schools and a number of teachers' quarters were actually in hand at the end of 1952. They were:—

- (a) A new building in Seria which will house the Government English School, Kuala Belait when it moves to Seria in January.
- (b) A new Malay School and two teachers' quarters at Berakas. These were actually completed in December.
- (c) An extension to the Malay School at Sungei Hanching; also quarters for two teachers.
- (d) An extension to the Government English School, Brunei Town.

With the likelihood of more Public Works Department staff becoming available and by using the means outlined above it is hoped to substantially overhaul the backlog in 1953. At the present time signs are not wanting which indicate that a great effort is about to be made to deal with it.

Except for the months of July and August when he was on leave, Mr. J. Pearce continued in the post of State Education Officer throughout the year.

## HEALTH AND HOUSING.

### Introductory:

The Medical Department, which is administered by the State Medical Officer, has a staff consisting of two European Medical Officers, two European and two locally trained Nursing Sisters, nineteen Dressers, five trained and fifteen Assistant Nurses, six senior technicians and 105 subordinate staff, and is responsible for the 150 bedded Brunei Hospital, three Outstation Dispensaries, four Riverine and one road Travelling Dispensary, and is advisory to the Sanitary Board of Brunei and Kuala Belait—Seria. There is liaison with medical personnel of the British Malayan Petroleum Company Hospital at Kuala Belait. The Department is understaffed in the senior cadres of Sisters and Nurses and its personnel has not had the advantage of sustained tuition and training. No less than 107,628 attendances, or over twice the population, took advantage of its services, and public demand appeared progressive with the general broadening of education and enlightenment. Admission to hospitals increased by 421 over the previous year and there was an increase of 25,019 in Outpatient attendances; 7,192 more people attended the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The Department is separable into its component Medical and Health sections, the Medical concerned with the care of disease whilst the Health section is preventative. The work of the year under review indicates this difference of function and of outlook.

The difference has been emphasized this year by the appointment, since April, of a Colonial Nursing Officer as Health Sister and the fusion of her work with that of the Health Inspectorate has made possible the nucleus of



a Public Health Department. This differentiation has, of course, been accepted elsewhere, but in Brunei, with additional staff during the year, it is now in practice. The Maternity and Child Welfare activities are demonstrating that State Welfare is stretching out into new channels, into the home and into the countryside.

The Department shows a general increase of work performed. All attendances show a yearly progressive increase which is generalised throughout the State but noticeable, too, are the figures returned by the Dispensary at Kuala Belait where Maternity and Child Welfare activities and the treatment of disease particularly amongst women and children has attained a high standard, and by the success of the Health Clinics centred on Brunei.

The following comparative tables indicate the extent of the year's work and the progress of public demand: —

**Medical Attendance:**

	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
BRUNEI—					
Inpatient       ...   ...   ...	600	995	970	1,242	1,394
Outpatient     ...   ...   ...	27,126	14,760	25,110	20,520	30,256
KUALA BELAIT—					
Inpatient       ...   ...   ...	—	—	—	430	746
Outpatient     ...   ...   ...	—	19,755	20,685	25,266	32,157
TUTONG—					
Inpatient       ...   ...   ...	41	61	54	71	69
Outpatient     ...   ...   ...	—	3,172	2,354	10,385	19,350
TEMBURONG—					
Inpatient       ...   ...   ...	81	62	81	63	18
Outpatient     ...   ...   ...	3,215	3,203	2,505	6,773	6,200

**Health and Maternity Centres:**

	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
BRUNEI—					
Health Clinic Attendance   ...	1,899	1,810	1,829	1,748	4,108
Maternity Cases           ...   ...	1,234	2,262	3,717	3,258	2,333
Births       ...       ...       ...	—	529	696	434	813
KUALA BELAIT—					
Health Clinic Attendance   ...	—	739	1,082	1,444	6,211
Maternity Cases           ...   ...	—	517	742	1,001	1,987
Births       ...       ...       ...	—	199	321	364	279
TUTONG—					
Health Clinic Attendance   ...	—	—	—	—	525
Maternity Cases           ...   ...	—	—	—	—	243
Births       ...       ...       ...	—	—	—	—	53

	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
RURAL CLINICS—					
Brunei Kampong ... ..	—	—	—	—	2,000
Kuala Belait ... ..	—	—	—	—	2,096
Tutong ... ..	—	—	—	—	336
Sengkulong ... ..	—	—	—	—	150
Tanjong Maya ... ..	—	—	—	—	80
Serasa ... ..	—	—	—	—	350
Muara ... ..	—	—	—	—	50
Berakas Estate ... ..	—	—	—	—	75
TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES—					
Brunei (Riverine) ... ..	—	—	4,700	608	1,143
Kuala Belait ... ..	—	—	2,024	839	1,325
Tutong ... ..	—	—	4,060	1,029	497
Temburong ... ..	—	—	1,319	707	1,268
Brunei (Road) ... ..	—	—	11,004	7,090	8,822
HEALTH VISITING—					
Brunei ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,715
Kuala Belait ... ..	—	—	—	—	2,096
Tutong ... ..	—	—	—	—	336
Temburong ... ..	—	—	—	—	100
TOTAL ATTENDANCES FOR THE STATE—					
Inpatient ... ..	722	1,118	1,105	1,806	2,227
Outpatient ... ..	30,341	40,889	50,654	62,944	87,963
Births ... ..	683	1,647	2,316	2,805	2,809
Health Centres ... ..	3,133	5,328	5,546	7,447	14,639
TOTAL: ...					107,628

In particular these figures indicate that the Health Service is worthy of demanding a greater proportion of the “Medical” Budget than was considered necessary previously. In this way, too, the benefit of the increasing wealth of the country is shared with the people as it is presented to them in a manner which they are able to understand. It is very necessary to the Agricultural population of Brunei that the Health worker should be acceptable in the home and that disease should be approached from the domestic and socio-economic aspect.

The Health Worker approaches disease from the domestic and socio-economic aspect, combating illness, poverty and unhygienic living conditions. The Agricultural population of Brunei is not so much afflicted with disease as immersed in a state of mind and development which makes illness inevitable.

The cure for Helminthiasis and Tuberculosis lies not in the hospital but in the education of the community to safeguard itself, and greater stress

should be laid on prevention of such factors as malaria, insanitary night-soil disposal, heavy work during pregnancy, irregular infant feeding, and overcrowding, and on health and general education.

The time is probably already opportune when the State Medical Officer should be relieved of most clinical duties so as to permit a more detailed administration of the Department and of more travelling; also to permit of opportunity of closer liaison and co-relation of activities with the Education, Agricultural and Information Departments, and so as to develop an integrated policy of State Welfare. Progress is, however, being made, not the least being the confidence of the Malay community in the expansion of the Health Centres.

The accession of wealth from the Seria Oilfield is such that the State is witnessing a vast building and development programme with which the Department is participating chiefly through membership of the Sanitary Boards.

The Health Inspectorate works in conjunction with the Sanitary Boards in Brunei and Kuala Belait-Seria under the direction of the State Medical Officer. Through such representation Medical and Health aspects of the multitudinous activities of the State can be reviewed, which is of considerable importance at the time when the rebuilding of towns is progressing with such rapidity. Faulty planning at this stage may have great influence on the future and the Department is particularly concerned to prevent overcrowding and its resultant Tuberculosis, so prevalent in older towns in the South-East Asia. The development of pure water supplies, of efficient sewerage disposal and drainage requires care at this stage.

Beneficient health measures which are worthy of consideration by the State Council are the provision of Rice enrichment which is now a practicable possibility, and the provision of iodized salt to prevent Goitre amongst inland people. The food in each case could be enriched at source, or taxation and import duties so raised or lowered as to encourage the sale of the enriched product. State encouragement of vegetable cultivation and market gardening and the equable distribution of the sale of fish also require serious consideration as valuable health measures for the population.

#### **Staff:**

##### **(1) Change of Staff—**

17th October 1952—Dr. E. H. Wallace assumed duty as State Medical Officer vice Dr. E. C. Dymond vacated.

##### **(2) Additions—**

11th April 1952—Miss J. H. Bryant assumed duty as Health Sister.

1 Nursing Sister (locally trained)

1 Special Grade Dresser



**(2) Additions—*Contd.***

1 X-Ray Technician  
1 Senior Dispenser  
1 Probationer Dresser  
7 Assistant Nurses  
7 Male Attendants  
7 Female Attendants  
1 Driver

**(3) Resignations—**

2 Midwives  
2 Male Attendants  
1 Driver

(4) Disposal of Staff—The following diagrammatic table shows the establishment of this Department 1952:—

STATE MEDICAL OFFICER

	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
I. BRUNEI:	I. KUALA BELAIT:	I. TUTONG:	I. TEMBURONG:	I. TRAVELLING:	
Sister (U.K. Trained)	Medical Officer	1 Trained Dresser	1 Trained Dresser	BRUNEI:	
Sister (Locally Trained)	1 Trained Nurse	1 Male Attendant	1 Male Attendant	1 Trained Dresser	
2 Spec. Grade Dressers	3 Trained Dressers	1 Outboard Driver	1 Outboard Driver	1 Male Attendant	
7 Trained Dressers	4 Male Attendants	II. HEALTH CENTRE:	1 Bow-man	1 Driver	
4 Probationer Dressers	4 Female Attendants	1. Midwife	1 Health Coolie		
1 X-Ray Technician	1 Clerk			KUALA BELAIT:	
1 Chief Laboratory Tech'n.	II. HEALTH CENTRE:			1 Trained Dresser	
1 Asst. Laboratory Tech'n.	Sister			1 Male Attendant	
1 Senior Dispencer	(Locally Trained)			1 Car Driver	
1 Senior Staff Nurse	1 Midwife			1 Outboard Driver	
2 Probationer Nurses	4 Pupil Midwives				
15 Assistant Nurses	2 Nurses (Red Cross)			TUTONG:	
19 Male Attendants	III. HEALTH DEPARTMENT:			Same Dresser	
11 Female Attendants	1 Health Inspector			Same Attendant	
5 Cooks	1 Mosquito Collector			Same Driver	
3 Clerks	4 Oilers			TEMBURONG:	
1 Peon				Same Dresser	
1 W.H.O. Sister Tutor				Same Attendant	
				Same Driver	
II. HEALTH CENTRE:	III. HEALTH DEPARTMENT:				
Health Sister	1 Health Inspector				
5 Midwives	1 Mosquito Collector				
4 Pupil Midwives	1 Mandore				
1 Sengkuring	15 Labourers				
1 Muara					
1 Trained Nurse					
1 Female Attendant					
2 Outboard Drivers					

## **Progress:**

BRUNEI—The Hospital in Brunei was completed and opened on March 1st 1951; 1952 thus being the first complete year in which it has functioned. The Hospital is spacious and probably the most modern and best equipped in Northern Borneo. It is built of Situfoam, rapidly erected.

Much progress has been made in building staff quarters; during the year a block of 10 Attendants' quarters was completed, a Hostel for 24 Nurses half completed, and semi-detached Sisters' quarters started. The Assistant Nurses' Hostel was reconditioned.

A new Health (Ante-natal, Maternity and Child Welfare) Clinic was built above water at the western end of Kampong Ayer and opened on August 31st 1952. New Health Clinics were opened at Sengkurong, Muara, Tanjong Maya, Serasa and Berakas.

Good use was made of the modern Operation Theatre.

There was an increase in indoor admission of 152; in outpatient attendance of 9,736, and 14,226 more laboratory examinations were carried out than in the previous year.

An effort was made to initiate measures to lessen the prevalent mosquito and sandfly nuisance in Brunei. The number of Oilers was increased from 5 to 9, and extra men and a lorry were put into clearing domestic rubbish from the Bazaar area. All septic tanks have been mosquito-proofed, as they were found to be breeding a particularly vicious Culicine biter.

One Probationary Health Assistant was transferred to the Health Department, Sarawak, for training, and two Dressers attended a three-year training course in the General Hospital, Kuching.

The UNICEF/WHO. Sister, Miss H. Wenger, served throughout the year and was responsible for the heavy task of training 15 Assistant Nurses. These girls should be the basic nucleus for nursing expansion in the future.

No heavy equipment was purchased during the year, but it was possible to acquire a stockpile of \$50,000/- worth of drugs and dressings. One Travelling Dispensary Outboard was constructed and another bought as a replacement. The Land Rover Ambulance was repaired and put on the road again. Three outboard hulls for riverine Dispensaries were condemned. Nine outboard engines were purchased.

## **Internal Economy—Hospital:**

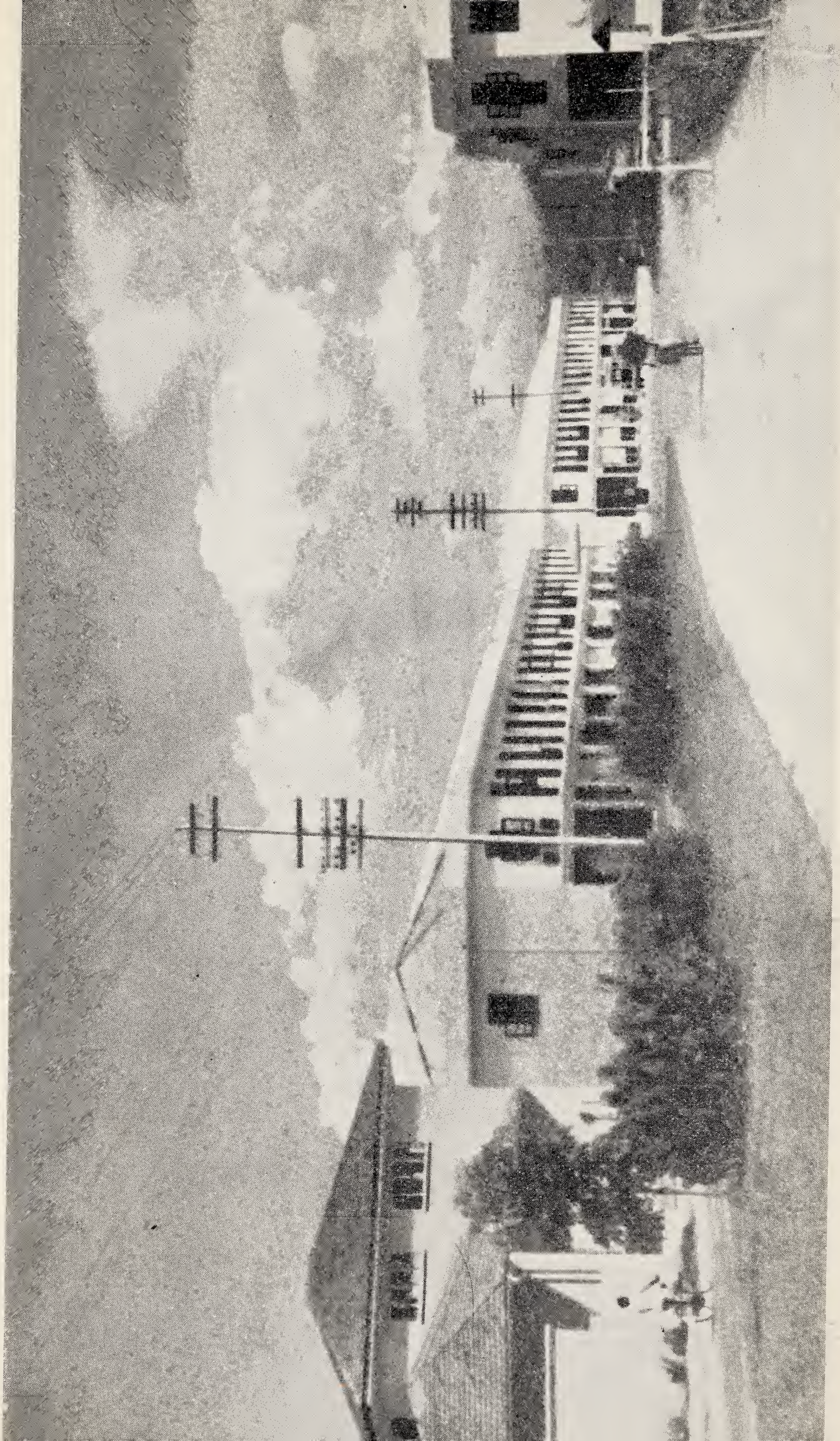
Experience during the working year stresses that certain requirements for the easy running of Brunei Hospital are still outstanding and it is hoped that these will be attended to next year.

## **Out-Station Dispensaries:**

KUALA BELAIT-SERIA—A small operation labour room was added to the Dispensary, which is now able to tackle some major surgery. A new



*New Shop Houses, Brunei*







*Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent and The Sultan of Brunei borne on the State Litter.*

*Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with His Highness the Sultan of Brunei, Her Highness the Raja Istri and their children.*





wing was added to the Dispensary, permitting separation of In- from Out-patients, and the bed space increased from 8 to 14. A garage was added.

The staff was increased by two Dressers, and four Pupil Midwives were under training. The local Red Cross Society provided funds for two female helpers.

A Jeep and Land Rover Ambulance was provided.

Towards the end of the year a small Tuberculosis Clinic was opened.

The clinical work done at this small 14-bedded Dispensary was excellent, and it has become very popular, particularly in the indoor and home care of women and children. The staff have many calls on their services from families both in Kuala Belait and Seria—much of which is night work. One hundred and twenty-three maternity cases were delivered within the Dispensary and 279 in patients' homes. There were 746 inpatients and 32,157 outpatients, more outpatients attending than in Brunei Hospital.

A 22-bedded Tuberculosis Ward was completed in June; by the end of the year it had been fully equipped. It is sited within the British Malayan Petroleum Company Hospital compound, to be staffed and run by the Company's medical staff at a cost to Government of \$133,500/- per annum.

A shophouse was opened as a Health Clinic in Seria and has proved popular.

TUTONG—A 6-bedded Female Ward and Health Clinic has been built adjoining the Dispensary. There were 69 admissions, 19,350 attendances and 100 minor operations at this rural Dispensary. There were only 497 attendances for the Travelling Dispensary as the boat was out of commission most of the year.

TEMBURONG—Total attendances 6,200, 18 inpatients. The riverine Dispensary has given good service to far-off places, 1,268 patients being seen, excluding 244 from the Pandaruan District of Sarawak. One of the local midwives is to receive one month's training in Brunei.

### **Travelling Dispensaries:**

There are four riverine boats sited at Brunei, Tutong, Kuala Belait and Temburong; of these the Tutong and Belait boats have been out of service most of the year and are now in process of replacement. The Road Travelling Dispensary Ambulance was also out of service for two months but is now back in commission. A small type of boat, less heavy and using an 16 h.p. instead of a 25 h.p. engine is needed on these sluggish Brunei rivers. Travelling Dressers have been supplied with maps of their areas and encouraged to go out and look for cases instead of waiting on the river bank for patients to come to them.



The total attendances of the Travelling Dispensaries was 13,115, detailed as:—

Dispensary	Attendance	Consumption Petrol/Oil	Cost per Patient
Brunei ... ..	1,143	144 gals.	.13
Kuala Belait ... ..	1,325	1,372 „	\$1.04*
Tutong ... ..	497	176 „	.40
Temburong ... ..	1,268	440 „	.34
Brunei (Road) ... ..	8,822	624 „	.08

*\*Includes use of Ambulance.*

### **Maternity and Child Welfare:**

Much progress has been made. A new Clinic was opened by Her Highness the Rajah Isteri on 31st August 1952, in Kampong Ayer and is in use twice weekly. Mothers and children are brought by outboard when necessary. The Health Sister has worked hard amongst the 7,000 people of the 28 separate Kampongs comprising this river town and has their confidence. The policy has been to go out into the people's homes in an effort to make them realize that help will be afforded. In the past the Malay community has not voluntarily taken as great advantage of hospital facilities, even though so close at hand, as it should and the present policy is proving successful.

Ante-natal examination of mothers will lessen the incidence of complicated pregnancy, and post-natal care and infant welfare will influence the future physical well-being of the entire population.

It is very satisfactory to report that this section of the Department is fostering so much goodwill amongst the Malay population as formerly only the Chinese and Dayaks have had the self-assurance to take advantage of the hospital. It is truly a case of "the mountain coming to Mohamet".

During the year new Clinics have also been established at Tanjong Maya, Sengkurong, Muara, Serasa and Berakas Estate. Eight midwives have been trained. There was an attendance of 16,101 at Health Clinics and 1,145 confinements were delivered by trained personnel.

### **Assistant Nurses Training Scheme and UNICEF/WHO PROJECTS:**

The Nurses' training project has progressed well and the UNICEF/WHO Sister has trained 15 Assistant Nurses who are now prepared to undertake Ward work; a few of the best of these are to be given additional training during 1953 so that, in fact, they may work as Nurses. The scheme has been so successful that training of a further 15 girls has been arranged for 1953. The nursing problem in Brunei is lessened by the success of this scheme.

The Hostel for Assistant Nurses has been reconditioned to accommodate intending candidates, of whom there were 12 by the end of the year.

Plans for the augmentation of a WHO. B.C.G. and Malaria eradication scheme for the State have been prepared for 1953, and funds for the State's "Matching Contribution" have been allocated. The Malaria Project Leader carried out a preliminary survey in November. A WHO. Ophthalmologist visited Brunei and Kuala Belait for a few days and gave an indication of the heavy incidence of "eye troubles".

### **Incidence of Disease:**

The year has seen no serious epidemic, but only an undue incidence of Measles and Mumps, both in the fourth quarter of the year. As usual, the Measles epidemic was accompanied by the occurrence of Bronchial complications and 68 were admitted to hospital, with 2 deaths. Mumps accounted for 23 admissions in Brunei, many of whom were Government Servants—the complication of epididymo-orchitis was seen only in one case. It was found that the Sulfanilamide drugs cut short the fever and complications of Measles. The local people treat mumps by applying Washing Blue and Vinegar. It was noticeable that during this epidemic the course of the disease was shorter than normal, the average of pyrexia being 48 hours and of swelling only 72 hours.

There was no undue occurrence of any other disease excepting Filariasis, which was the cause of fevers often clinically similar to Malaria.

There was an untoward incidence of Dermatitis, particularly affecting the forearms, front of chest, and feet—its aetiology is mysterious but in a few cases was found to be due to eating Ikan "Rumahan".

Appendicitis appeared with a lowered incidence, but the congenital abnormalities of Hare Lip, Cleft Palate and imperforate Anus was notable.

Tuberculosis, as elsewhere in South-East Asia, is a social problem of high import; there were 890 cases during the year; 153 of which were admitted and of whom 49 came from Kuala Belait and Seria, a "boom town" which favours the disease. As elsewhere, the Chinese have a greater resistance than the Malay or indigenous native. Tuberculosis has become the greatest disease problem in Brunei. It is necessary to take steps against this disease because of its high infectivity. The answer lies in the home and shophouse, and not altogether in the liberal supply of "wonder drugs". The development of our social and home Health Services must be expanded to meet the threat.

As in previous years "Hookworm Anaemia" heads the list of complaints brought to Outpatient Departments. In Brunei, as elsewhere in South-East Asia, Malaria has been made the scapegoat for the sins of worm infes-



tation. The anaemia of Hookworm and Roundworm and the anaemia of Malaria probably account for most of the sub-nutrition which most observers allege affect the population of this part of Asia. The cause of widespread Helminth infestation is the open-privy latrine, the contents of which are spread over the countryside by flooding. The elimination of the cause is difficult and would require both a Hookworm survey team and follow-up control. Of 10,850 persons examined in Brunei Hospital 985 suffered from Hookworm and 2,061 from Roundworm. It would appear that the incidence of Trachoma is between 15—25% and is an indication for School Medical inspection when staff can be expanded. There is much “pink-eye” of, at present, uninvestigated identity. Severe eye diseases have attended, too late, unfortunately for any help to be given.

With only 27 reported cases Typhoid must be considered of low incidence. The presence of infective Hepatitis (Leptospirosis Ictero-Haemorrhagica) is suspected and a non-Amoibic Hepatitis has been found which reacts to Chloromycetin. Acute Oedematous Nephritis, particularly amongst children, is noted in Brunei, its aetiology is vague and its treatment unsatisfactory. In India a cause was found in a fungus contaminating Mustard Seed; it is possible that some unknown content of the diet is at fault here.

Worth recording is a case of Intussusception (invagination of the bowel) occurring in brother and sister, both being operated upon.

It will be noticed that both Helminthic disease and Tuberculosis replaced Malaria as the commonest cause of admission to Hospital.

### **Rural Matters:**

The Department has spread its influence amongst rural communities chiefly through the expansion of the Health Clinic and Travelling Dispensary Service. There are still areas outside of easy aid as in the Mukims of Lamunin (served by a Travelling Dispensary weekly) and Lumapas and in the Labi area. Consideration is being given to the possibility of extension of Dispensary and midwifery services to these outlying areas. Much will depend on the exertions of individual Dressers once Dispensaries are established. It is most important that friendly confidence be established between far off communities and the Department, and out-lying places are visited with this end in view.

### **Health Department—Sanitation and Prevention of Disease:**

The Health Department is still bound down to anti-malaria activities and an attempt has been made to install more progressive views as to the value of prophylaxis against Whooping cough, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Trachoma, as well as attention directed against Filariasis and “nuisance mosquitoes”.

Brunei, Kuala Belait and Seria are now in the process of building new and modernly planned Bazaar areas. Thus is presented an ideal opportunity for the sanitarian to avoid the mistakes of the past.

An attempt has been made in Brunei Town to prevent overcrowding of shophouses by insisting on planned partitioning of living space and the provision of back lanes and back lane drains to shophouses. In fact, the partitioning and ventilation of shophouses is now standardized in Brunei Town.

Thought has been given to the orderly planning of markets, of a sewerage disposal system and of drainage.

Sanitation within the chief towns is neither good nor modern, whilst in the villages it is even less so. In Brunei Town and Kuala Belait the contract bucket night-soil system is in use. Night-soil is collected and then dumped in a crude state in the river; since both rivers are tidal there is little nuisance caused but back flooding of drains at high tide causes worm infestation of the soil. It is intended to replace this crude method by provision of modern plants and a survey is to be carried out early in 1953; in any case the system will die a natural death as the time is fast approaching when the labour to carry out this noisome but necessary work will not be forthcoming. There remain 345 bucket latrines in Brunei Town, 398 in Kuala Belait and 174 in Seria. Meanwhile more progressive shopkeepers are already demanding advice on the installation of modern methods of disposal. In Seria, Night-soil is disposed of in a central septic tank and by trenching.

Bazaar refuse is gas-incinerated in Seria-Kuala Belait, but in Brunei is dumped and then burnt.

### **Port Health:**

Twelve foreign vessels of 16,907 nett tonnage and with 534 crew were granted pratique during the year. Most vessels arriving in Brunei ports are either given health clearance in Labuan before arrival or have already called at the relatively "clean" port of Singapore. The danger of introduction of communicable disease is minimal.

It would not seem necessary to demand proof of vaccination against Smallpox of arrivals from the adjoining territories of Sarawak and North Borneo.

### **HOUSING.**

It is satisfactory to note that, generally speaking, housing is adequate in Brunei Town, whilst, despite the demands of the inflowing population of the oilfields, the situation in Kuala Belait-Seria is not desperate. There appears sufficient housing space for all, but insufficient numbers of houses appropriate to the various cadres of Government Service.



There is not in Brunei Town that very serious overcrowding associated with shophouses elsewhere and the programme of shophouse construction is keeping pace with Bazaar needs. The programme is not as advanced in Belait and Seria, but gives no indication of want.

43 new shophouses were completed in Brunei Town and 23 were still under construction, 51 residential houses were erected in Kuala Belait, and at the same time replaced shophouses were demolished. Housing for employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company at Seria proceeds fast. 23 residences for Government Servants were also erected in Brunei. It is satisfactory to know that almost all decrepit atap shophouses will be replaced early in 1953.

The Kampongs of Sumbling and Kianggeh in Brunei Town remain insanitary by the lack of provision of sanitary privies, sullage drains and good refuse disposal.

The situation regarding new buildings in Brunei, Kuala Belait, Seria, is an ideal opportunity for the sanitarian and Sanitary engineer. The Sanitary Board has been recommended to avoid overcrowding in new shophouses as a preventative against Tuberculosis in the future and, in fact, the partitioning permitted in shophouses has now been standardized in Brunei. Recommendations have also been made that back lane, back lane drains and sullage drains be constructed *pari passu* with the construction of the shophouse block itself. The provision of back lane access and cleanliness is an example to shop owners who otherwise keep their 5-ft. way clean but omit attention to back premises.

The shophouse now in process of erection is a good one and a great improvement on its predecessors. However, it does not allow for special trades such as lodging-houses, confectioneries and bakeries, tinsmiths, etc. Block-end shophouses should be reserved for lodging houses as they have more window space and are more airy, or for special "noise" and "smoke" nuisance trades. A recommendation has been accepted that abnoxious trades should be confined to their own area.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### LEGISLATION.

The main body of the law consists of the enactments which have been passed from time to time by His Highness the Sultan in Council, certain enactments of the former Federated Malay States, and certain acts of the Colony of Sarawak, which have been adopted by the State with the necessary local alterations.

The external legislation which has been in this way adopted comprises the Civil Procedure Code, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force in the Federated Malay States before the war, and the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Sarawak.

The language of all legislation is English.

It should be added that, by the Application of Laws Enactment 1951, where no provision is made by the enacted or adopted laws of the State, the common law of England, English principles of equity and Statutes of general application have the force of law in the State.

The State Council met on four occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

- (1) The Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Enactment—which amends the Schedule to the principal Enactment by deleting therefrom, and adding thereto, certain enactments.
- (2) The Education Enactment—the purpose of which was to amend and consolidate the law relating to Schools, and which provides for, inter alia, a Director of Education, a Register of Schools and of Teachers, power to strike of the Registers, and power to inspect Schools.
- (3) The Land Code (Amendment) Enactment—which provides that land cannot be acquired by a person who is not a native-born subject of the Sultan without the approval of the Sultan in Council, unless he has resided for at least 7 years in the State.
- (4) The Minor Offences (Amendment) Enactment—which gives a District Officer, instead of, as formerly, the Chief Police Officer, certain licensing powers in respect of eating houses, coffee houses, etc.



## CHAPTER IX.

### JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISON.

The courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are as follows:—

The Supreme Courts of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

Courts of Magistrates of the Third Class.

Courts of Kathis.

This judicial system was created by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, and the Courts Enactment, 1951. The old Court of Appeal and the Court of the Resident have been abolished.

#### **The Supreme Court:**

The Supreme Court, which has a unified jurisdiction over the three territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consists of the Chief Justice (styled the Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei) and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed.

An uneven number, not being less than three, of Supreme Court Judges, constitute the Court of Appeal. In certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court.

One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court. The High Court has an unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony and matters concerning Mohammedan marriage, religion and divorce. It has an unlimited criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State, or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas abroad any ship, whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence to death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in Civil and Criminal cases, from the judgments of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction, and from the judgments of Second Class Magistrates.

#### **Courts of Magistrates of the First Class:**

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500, and original criminal

jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by the law does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for twelve months and/or a fine of \$1,000. The Court has an appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of case tried by Magistrates of the Third Class.

### **Courts of Second Class Magistrates:**

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$250 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months and the maximum fine does not exceed \$1,000. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for six months and/or a fine of \$250.

### **Courts of Third Class Magistrates:**

The Court of a Magistrate of the Third Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$50 and criminal Jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed six months, and the maximum fine does not exceed \$250. The maximum sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for two months and/or a fine of \$100.

### **Courts of Kathis:**

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$50. Appeals lie from this Court to the Sultan in Religious Council.

Procedure in the courts is regulated by so much as is still valid of the Federated Malay States Civil Procedure Code, by the Courts Enactment 1951, by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Court of Appeal, Rules 1951, by the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Rules of Court, and by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council, 1951.

There were two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and two Kathis functioning in the State during the year.



The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various courts:—

### The Supreme Court:

District	The Court of Appeal		The High Court		1st Class Magistrate		2nd Class Magistrate		3rd Class Magistrate		Total	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Brunei ...	3	—	2	8	21	7	165	40	—	—	188	55
Temburong	—	—	—	6	3	4	7	21	—	—	10	31
Tutong ...	—	—	—	1	4	2	37	—	—	—	41	3
Kuala Belait	3	1	7	3	38	8	625	21	—	—	670	32
	6	1	9	18	66	21	834	82	—	—	909	121

Of the 909 criminal cases convictions were registered in 842 cases, 27 resulted in acquittal, 28 were withdrawn and 12 were pending.

The amount involved in civil suits was \$45,608.52.

There were 5 administration suits and 8 coroner's inquests.

## POLICE.

### Command:

Mr. P. E. Turnbull, Superintendent, was in Command of the Force throughout the year.

Mr. K. S. Leeston-Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, held the post of Officer Commanding Police District, Brunei, throughout the year. In December Mr. Leeston-Smith assumed command of the Police Training School in addition to his other duties.

Mr. D. St. J. Forrer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, held the post of Officer Commanding Police District, Belait, from the beginning of the year until 9.6.52 when he proceeded on vacation leave.

Mr. J. F. Storey, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, assumed command of Belait District on 31.7.52.

Mr. F. F. Wemyss, Superintendent, was appointed Immigration and Special Branch Officer on 29.7.52.

Headquarters of the Force was at Kuala Belait.

### Establishment and Strength:

The approved establishment and actual strength of the Force at 31.12.52 was as follows:—

RANK							Approved Establishment	Actual Strength
Gazetted Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
Sergeant Majors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13
Lance Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	31
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	181*
Total: ...							307	246

*\*This figure includes 30 Additional Police Officers.*

### Health:

The health of the Force remained generally good. The total number of man days' work lost through sickness was 935. The number of days lost was more than double the number in 1951 and is accounted for by outbreaks of mumps and measles, the increase in strength, and an improved system of recording sickness.

### Discipline:

The standard of discipline improved during the year as the result of the increase in strength of gazetted officers. The Force still lacks experienced non-commissioned officers, and consequently there is still considerable room for improvement in general standards of discipline.

The total number of disciplinary offences dealt with during the year was 166. A sergeant and a constable were dismissed the Force following convictions before the Courts; one other constable was dismissed for repeated misconduct.

### Recruiting:

Recruiting remains a major problem; the standards required are just not available. Fortysix recruits were enlisted during the year; they were with one exception Brunei Malays and Dayaks. The latter were mainly men who had come into the State at various times to work for building contractors in the Oilfields.

The standard of literacy of new recruits is very low; only six recruits had received any education at all before enlistment and their standards of literacy were no higher than Standard III. No English-speaking men were enlisted.

Inflated wages paid by contractors participating in building boom and the high rates of pay appertaining in the oil industry detract young men from a police career.



In order to fill some of the vacancies in the transport and wireless branches it was decided later in the year to enlist men with experience in these trades as Additional Police Officers and to employ them solely on these duties. It is hoped to train them in normal police duties and to absorb them into the regular police as soon as trained men become available to replace them as drivers and wireless operators.

A number of retired policemen were re-enlisted as Additional Police Officers for duties in rural areas in order to narrow the gap between authorised establishment and actual strength.

Failure to bring the Force up to strength and to improve the standard of recruits remains a serious problem.

### **Training:**

The Training School was moved to Brunei in December.

For various reasons it was not possible to continue the training, started early in the year, of recruits at the Sarawak Police Training School in Kuching. The Force was obliged to fall back on its own limited resources to train the men. The standard of training is limited by a dearth of instructors and adequate accommodation.

Plans were in hand at the close of the year to obtain the services of experienced instructors on secondment from other Forces. Provision has been made in 1953 for a Police Training School at Brunei.

It was not possible to hold any refresher or promotion courses during the year. On the other hand, gazetted officers and senior non-commissioned officers devoted a considerable amount of their time to instruction in all formations; this has brought about some improvement in standards.

### **Transport:**

The number of police motor vehicles in use at the close of the year was as follows:—

Troop Carriers	.....	2
Land-rovers	.....	7
Motor-cycles	.....	5

Two other troop carriers were off the road for the greater part of the year and steps are being taken to make one good vehicle out of the two. Provision has been made in 1953 for two 4 x 4 troop carriers, one land-rover and three motor-cycles.

Routine maintenance was done by police drivers. The Officer Commanding Police District, Belait, was able to make a start with training drivers in decarbonising and valve grinding, dismantling and cleaning of brake systems, relining brakes, changing Bendix drive assembly, and other

important repair works. Trainees have shown enthusiasm for the work and efficiency in maintenance has improved.

### **Housing and Buildings:**

During the year the following police buildings were completed:—

IN KUALA BELAIT—

One block of 10 married quarters

Force Headquarters

IN SERIA—

Two blocks of 10 married quarters

One block of bachelor barracks

IN BRUNEI—

One canteen

Two Class 'F' quarters

IN MUARA—

One block of four married quarters

In addition the following works were in progress at the end of the year:—

IN KUALA BELAIT—

One canteen

One block of 6 married quarters

IN BRUNEI—

A combined Headquarters and Police Station.

The building of the new police station at Panaga in the Oilfield had not started at the close of the year.

The shortage of living accommodation eased considerably at the end of the year, except in Brunei where a number of married men are still obliged to live out of barracks.

### **Signals:**

A fairly satisfactory radio link-up between the three larger police stations was maintained throughout the year. Plans for the development of police radio communications internally and with Sarawak and North Bornea are in hand. It is hoped that in 1953 Government will be able to press ahead with the implementation of these plans to fulfil an urgently required need.

### **Traffic:**

It has not been possible to develop this branch of the Force to the extent which it merits; during the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of motor vehicles and bicycles and a consequent increase in the number of accidents. The importance of good traffic control is appreciated and the training of men in this work is a matter of some urgency.



A start has been made with the training of police motor-cycles for traffic control duties. Two “Triumph” motor-cycles were added to transport during the year and these machines have been kept exclusively for traffic work. The training of police in traffic point duties continued throughout the year.

Stricter examination of motor vehicles is required before licences are approved to eliminate from the roads vehicles which are mechanically unsound.

The number of road accidents reported to the police was 169. These may be classified as follows:—

Driver’s fault	...	...	...	...	82
Pedal cyclist’s fault	...	...	...	...	13
Pedestrian’s fault	...	...	...	...	6
Other reasons	...	...	...	...	68

There were 5 deaths as the result of road accidents during the year.

There were 449 prosecutions for traffic offences instituted; a large number of warnings were also issued.

**Crime:**

The incidence of crime remained low. A total of 945 reports, excluding traffic reports, were made to the police of which 650 were classified as criminal offences; 472 cases were prosecuted; 359 cases were convicted; 6 cases were acquitted; and 37 prosecutions remained outstanding before the Courts at the close of the year.

There were 35 cases of house breaking reported, and in 7 cases arrests were made and property recovered. A comparative table of house breaking cases over the past three years is as follows:—

YEAR							Total Cases Reported	Total Cases Cleared Up
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	4 (or 7.5%)
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	8 (or 18.6%)
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	7 (or 20%)

A total of 196 other cases involving theft were investigated; 75 were prosecuted; 72 were convicted; 1 was acquitted; and 2 were pending before the Courts at the close of the year.

The reluctance of the public to report criminal offences to the police undoubtedly keeps criminal statistics lower than they should be. Police investigations were in many cases hampered by delays in reporting the discovery of criminal offences.

**Aliens' Registration:**

There were 838 aliens registered during the year. These were classified under the following nationalities—

American	...	...	...	...	1
Burmese	...	...	...	...	2
Chinese	...	...	...	...	785
Dutch	...	...	...	...	38
Indonesian	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/> 838

A fee of one dollar was charged for the registration. In 1953 it is intended to abolish the registration fee and to institute a penalty fee for the loss of a certificate.

A new and more serviceable certificate of registration is to be introduced in the new year.

**Immigration and Passport Control:**

The Chief Police Officer is Senior Immigration Officer and the members of the Forces trained in immigration control are responsible for the examination of all persons entering and leaving the State. Travel documents, other than British Passports, and visas, are issued by members of the Force attached to the Immigration Branches in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The following travel documents were issued during the year:—

Certificates of Identity	...	...	3,201
Emergency Certificates, etc.	...	...	316
Travel Passes	...	...	671
Visas	...	...	1,019

Revenue collected from this source was \$8,413.50.

The volume of work in this Branch increased very considerably in 1952 and much credit is due to the staff who, in spite of being well under strength, managed to accomplish a great deal of work.

**Societies:**

The Chief Police Officer is Registrar of Societies and he is assisted by the Officers Commanding Police Districts who are Deputy Registrars.

There were 32 societies on the register at the close of the year; 13 Malay, 11 Chinese and 8 others.

**Fire Brigade:**

The Police maintain two small fire brigades—one in Brunei and one in Kuala Belait. Each brigade is equipped with a Willys Jeep fire engine.

The number of fire calls received was:—

Brunei	...	...	...	...	2
Kuala Belait	...	...	...	...	11



## **Welfare:**

The provision of sports and recreational facilities during the past few years has had to taken second place to more urgent considerations in the police reconstruction programme, one of the more important of which was the re-building of quarters for the men and police buildings.

During 1952 it was possible to pay more attention to police sports. The Force was fortunate in obtaining some new recruits who were also keen sportsmen, and their addition to the Force has proved an incentive to older members and the standard of football and athletics improved considerably.

The Police relay team won the Shell Club Challenge Cup in the British Malayan Petroleum Company's Annual Sports Meeting in September. The Police team also won the Inter-Club relay race at the Kuala Belait Sports Meeting held in honour of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Belait Police football team has played regularly in a league organised by the Oil Company and was placed well up the list at the end of the year.

Boxing was introduced in the curriculum of recruit-training late in 1951. The standard of boxing advanced sufficiently to organise a boxing tournament in August 1952. Most of the competitors were members of the Force and apprentices in the Oil Company Trade School. This is believed to be the first boxing show ever to have been put on in the State.

The canteen attached to Brunei barracks was opened in July. It is a pleasant building and has proved very popular. A full-size billiard table was purchased later in the year from profits made in the canteen. A canteen of similar design is in the course of construction at Kuala Belait.

## **General:**

There were 15 ceremonial parades and guards of honour held during the year; these included parades on the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, on the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Kent.

A start has been made in the building of a 600 yard rifle range at Tutong; an approach road had been completed at the end of the year and a clearing made. It is anticipated that levelling, building of butts and firing points will be completed by the end of March 1953. The standard of musketry has suffered from the absence of range facilities. However, half the Force received elementary training in musketry, and various courses in revolver and .22 rifle shooting were held during the latter part of the year.

The Police can look back on 1952 as a year of slow progress. Much remains to be done. However, it is essential that 1953 should see considerable progress in the training of members of the Force in specialised duties and as instructors, the secondment of trained instructors from other Forces and the

raising of educational standards of potential recruits and also of serving members of the Force.

**Brunei Prison Service:**

The Prison Service is administered by the Brunei Police.

The gaol is at Kuala Belait Police Station. A temporary gaol attached to Brunei Police Station was demolished in the middle of the year to make way for the new Police Station. A prison is being built ten miles from Brunei Town and this will eventually serve the whole State. It is anticipated that this building will be completed at the end of June 1953 and will be administered by the Administration.

There were 44 persons imprisoned during the year; this is a decrease of 8 on the previous year.

Classification of prisoners by race was as follows:—

Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dayak	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	10
Indonesian	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malay	...	...	...	...	...	21

Classification by age groups was as follows:—

Under 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	10
20 — 25	...	...	...	...	...	8
26 — 30	...	...	...	...	...	8
31 — 40	...	...	...	...	...	11
41 — 50	...	...	...	...	...	3
Over 50	...	...	...	...	...	4

Classification of sentences was as follows:—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	24
1 — 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	9
3 — 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	8
6 —12 „	...	...	...	...	...	2
12 —24 „	...	...	...	...	...	—
Over 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	1

Members of the Visiting Justice visited the gaol monthly.

The health of prisoners was generally good. They were employed in keeping Police and Government compounds and buildings clean.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Shipping:

The ports of the State commencing from the Western end are as follows:—

- (A) Kuala Belait, situated a few hundred yards upstream from the Belait river mouth.
- (B) Tutong, situated about three miles upstream from the Tutong river mouth.
- (C) Muara (Brooketon), situated on the Western shore of Muara harbour.
- (D) Brunei Town, situated about nine miles upstream from an inner bar where the Brunei river meets Brunei Bay.
- (E) Bangar, situated eight miles up the Temburong river.

Approaches to all these ports are difficult. Most of them have sand bars across the river mouths and all of them are tidal.

Large ocean-going ships cannot enter any of these ports, but vessels up to 4,000 tons G.R.T. regularly use a good sheltered anchorage off the Island of Baru<sup>2</sup>, (approximately 2 miles East of the entrance to Brunei river) and there load such cargo as timber and firewood from barges and lighters without difficulty.

The bulk of general cargo for Brunei is transhipped to coastal type vessels in Labuan (an island some 35 miles North-east from Brunei and part of the Colony of British North Borneo) and conveyed to the two main ports in the State, i.e. Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. This fleet of coasters, working a continuous shuttle service between Brunei and Labuan, are run by the Straits Steamship Company.

Larger vessels, however, do visit the port of Brunei Town, and frequent trips are made direct from Singapore by vessels of up to 1,700 G.R.T., belonging to the Straits Steamship Company (working the tide).

A bi-monthly service from Singapore to Brunei Town is also maintained by the North Borneo Trading Company's vessel "Pertama" of 260 N.R.T.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company Ltd., operates a considerable fleet of L.C.T's and these ply mainly between Brunei Town, Labuan and Kuala Belait.

In addition to the above, numerous native-owned motor launches, tongkangs and outboard motors carry on a coastal trade between Brunei and ports in adjacent territories.

The State of Brunei maintains a thrice-weekly motor launch service to and from Labuan. These launches carry inward and outward-bound mail

and passengers, and connect as far as possible with scheduled air and steamer services. Each journey to Labuan entails a return trip of 70 miles across Brunei Bay. The service operates in all weathers, and on two occasions only during the year was the launch unable to sail owing to the severity of the monsoon weather. The largest of these vessels is a 75' ex-Admiralty MFV, and the smallest a 45' twin-screw launch.

In all, a fleet of 7 launches of varying sizes are operated by the State. This fleet is made up as follows:—

One 75' ex-Admiralty M.F.V.

One 65' fast twin-screw Inspection Launch.

One 45' twin-screw mail and passenger Launch.

One 35' Single-screw River Launch.

One 65' Single-screw Barge.

Two 35' Single-screw Workboats.

In addition to the mail and passenger services, these vessels are constantly employed on Government duties, which include up-country communications, ration runs, medical and police requirements, surveys, maintenance of lighthouses, and beacons, patrols, fisheries inspections and the numerous other duties of a Marine Department.

A fleet of 8 fast outboard motor launches are also operated by the Customs and Marine Department, and are in daily use up and down the shallow rivers where other types of launch are unable to travel, or where more speedy transport is required. These outboard launches are locally constructed by the Department's carpenters and carry up to 10 passengers each.

Vessels are limited to a draft of 7 ft. over the inner bar of Brunei River at Mean Low Water Springs, and larger vessels working the tides to cross the bar are limited to about 14 ft. alongside Brunei Customs Wharf.

The Brunei inner bar which forms the chief obstacle in the approach to Brunei, extends from Kaingaran Spit (an island on the starboard hand close to the mainland) to Pulau Chermin, a small island on the port hand, thus lying right across the river mouth.

The Barrier, lying about one cable further upstream, forms another obstruction. This is an ancient construction formed of rocks, boulders and coral cemented together in places by marine growths, and dates back probably about 300 years to the time of the Chinese occupation. A remarkable thing about this barrier, which some years ago had a least depth of 3 ft. over it, is that at the southern end is a deep hole with a greatest depth of 71 ft. However, for some years parts of the barrier have been providing coral and stone, etc., for road making, and a future survey will probably show a greater and safer depth of water over it. It is hoped to commence this survey early in 1953.



Brunei Town has a concrete wharf of 200 ft. in length. Fresh water can be provided to shipping, but fuel other than benzine is procurable in very small quantities only. The wharf has no crane or lifting appliances, but the proposed 200 ft. extension to be completed this year will be completed with all the usual facilities. Work on this new extension commenced in December.

The small port and town of Tutong, very dangerous of access owing to a shallow shifting bar over which seas are continually breaking, is used mainly by fishermen and river launches, and the amount of shipping visiting Tutong from the outside world is negligible.

Muara (Brooketon) is a small fishing village and shipping is limited to native craft and motor launches, L.C.T.'s and small coasting vessels. There is, however, deep water close up to the quay, and good holding ground in a well-sheltered anchorage of considerable size. Muara Harbour and anchorage has possibilities and could be developed into a sea port of some importance.

Bangar, (Temburong) deals only with native craft and outboards, but it is possible to take vessels of the MFV or L.C.T. type up the river to this small village with perfect safety.

The total tonnage of cargo-carrying shipping handled alongside Brunei Town Wharf during the year amounted to some 87,164 N.R.T. This shows an increase of 10,482 N.R.T. on 1951 figures. The smallest of this shipping is the local coaster class vessel of 100—200 tons. In addition, some 35,000 tons of motor launches, lighters and all types of native craft were handled alongside the quay in 1952.

Passengers using the thrice-weekly State Mail Launch service to Labuan were as follows: —

							Inward	Outward
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,731	3,090
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,789	6,504

These figures are extracted from records and show a considerable increase on those for the previous year. They refer to scheduled trips only and do not include the numerous special trips on which passengers are also carried.

**Lights:**

Two coastal navigational aids in the form of lighthouses on Pelong Rocks and Sapo Point were purchased and installed at a cost of \$70,177 (Straits) during the year.

Much difficulty was experienced during the construction of Pelong Rocks Light, the rocks being a group of sand-stone rocks situated in an exposed position in Brunei Bay about 2 miles north of the coast, and having

a highest elevation of 73 feet. The rocks are surrounded by dangerous shoals, and coral reefs extend half a mile northward and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south-east from the highest rock. A landing can only be effected in the calmest of weather and in order to get building materials ashore it was first necessary to construct a small wooden landing stage. The slightest swell is sufficient to make the rocks unapproachable from any direction. All difficulties were overcome, however, work was completed and the light was put into operation on the 1st October. Both lights supply a long-felt need and are acclaimed a great boon by local mariners and visiting navigators.

The small craft slipway at Muara finally succumbed to the ravages of time and weather early in the year. Owing to the distance from Brunei Town and the lack of workshop facilities, it was decided not to reconstruct the slipway on this site and it was, therefore, dismantled.

A steel-hulled cargo vessel of some 205 G.R.T. was practically rebuilt and fitted with three 160 BNP GM. engines during the last quarter. The vessel was careened on an improvised and locally constructed slipway at Butir, and is the first vessel of this size and tonnage successfully to undergo a complete overhaul and refit of this nature in the Brunei Town area. She is now operating within the local trade limits of Brunei and the two neighbouring territories.

The "Brunei Shipping Company", a small concern operating a towing and stone-carrying business, was formed in Brunei Town early in the year. The Company operates 3 vessels at present:—

One 180' A.V.

One 35' workboat.

One "Halvorsen 62" class twin screw launch.

### **Roads:**

Brunei State has no extensive system of properly constructed roads, due principally to the severe shortage of good roadstone and consequent high costs of construction. However, the new-found prosperity of the State and the location of what appears to be an extensive deposit of usable sandstone at Berakas should remove these obstacles. No modern State can afford to be without good road communications so it is probable that the construction of an extensive network of good roads will achieve high priority in the proposed 5-year programme of works to be carried out in the years 1954—1958.

Even at present it is possible to travel by Land Rover from Muara on the north-east of the State to Kuala Belait and the Sarawak border on the south-west, but such a trip involves many vagaries unknown to travellers in better developed countries. The 15 miles from Muara to Brunei Town is over a wide earth road which can become impassable in wet weather; from Brunei



Town to Tutong, a distance of approximately 30 miles, the road is metalled but in many places is only 8 ft. wide; the Tutong River is crossed by a primitive ferry composed of a decking over two boats on which one has to see a large lorry and two Land Rovers before believing it possible that such a load could be fitted in; towing is by a launch operated by a Chinese with considerable skill; the actual crossing takes the best part of half an hour, and woe betide the timetable of the traveller who arrives just after the ferry has pulled out as he will have to wait a minimum of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours for its return. The next 22 miles to the large oilfield at Seria is along a beach which is usable only between half and low tides. The British Malayan Petroleum Company issue a tide graph each month, and one's timetable will have already been worked out so that passage along the beach is possible; the condition of this beach varies from time to time from being perfectly safe at 60 m.p.h., to being confoundedly uncomfortable at 10 m.p.h., the best condition usually being found after an outgoing spring tide. On at least one, and possibly four, occasions depending on the rainfall during the previous week, it will be necessary temporarily to leave the beach by sand road to cross a river by timber bridge; the four-wheel drive of the Land Rover will be found particularly useful in negotiating the soft dry sand which almost invariably separates the hard beach from the road. The 10 mile stretch from Seria to Kuala Belait will be found to be a modern wide highway, dead straight, on which it will be difficult to reduce speed to the 25 and 35 m.p.h. limits imposed. The Kuala Belait River is crossed by L.C.M. (the smallest of the army type landing craft) operated by the Oil Company, and the last seven miles to the Sarawak border is by sand road, the condition of which varies from very good to deplorable, depending on rainfall, traffic, and when last the motor grader smoothed it out. From the border a similar sand road leads to another L.C.M. ferry at Baram River (8 miles) to the big oil refinery at Lutong (6 miles) and to the smaller oilfield and administrative town of Miri (6 miles)—all in Sarawak territory. At the end of the year there were approximately 150 miles of roads in the State, of which approximately 50 miles were constructed and maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company chiefly in the Seria-Kuala Belait areas.

There are approximately 35 miles of bridle path in the State, but most internal communication is by river.

Details of Roads and Bridle Paths are shown in Appendices 'F' and 'G'.

### **Airfields:**

The only airfield in the State is at Anduki near Seria. This is a privately-owned and operated by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, who maintain fairly regular service between Labuan and Anduki, using one Per-

cival Prince aircraft. Personnel other than Company are transported free of charge if space is available, which service was most useful and very much appreciated during the year. It is understood that the Company have placed order for a further 3 aircraft. The runway is of sand with grass top and is 2,000 yards long.

Investigations were commenced during the year with a view to constructing an airfield near Brunei Town for use by the proposed de Haviland Rapide feeder service which is to be instituted by the Government of North Borneo. The old airfield at 3rd Mile Berakas Road partly constructed by the Japanese, was selected and completion of this strip is expected in 1953. This will speed up airmails and also obviate the uncomfortable and often dangerous launch connection between Brunei Town and Labuan.

#### **Posts:**

There are Post Offices at Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District) Kuala Belait, Seria and Muara. Mails to and from these places are usually conveyed by lorry and launch.

There is an airmail service between Singapore and Labuan five times a week in addition to weekly surface mails. A Government launch connects with the mail planes and brings airmail for Brunei Town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Airmail for Kuala Belait is carried on a British Malayan Petroleum Company plane from Labuan by special arrangement with the Company.

The total number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 772,482 as compared with 654,389 in 1951.

### **Telecommunications.**

#### **Telephone:**

Magneto telephone system is still being maintained in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

To enable inter-connection to be made with the British Malayan Petroleum Co., Ltd., automatic telephone system at Kuala Belait and Seria, a small Auto-Magneto Switchboard has been installed at Kuala Belait.

#### **Radio:**

A direct radio-telegraph service is maintained between Brunei and Singapore.

Brunei station is also in radio communication with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong in the State, with Jesselton and Labuan in North Borneo, and with Kuching, Miri and Limbang in Sarawak.



## CHAPTER XI.

### PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

#### Public Works.

##### **General:**

The total expenditure of the Department during 1952 was \$7,804,168 compared with \$3,907,017 in 1951. While great credit is due to the very small P.W.D. staff in accomplishing twice the value of the work as was carried out the previous year, it should also be noted that the total financial provision for the year was \$11,823,263 so that one-third of the programme was not fulfilled. It has become obvious that if the large number of urgent works necessary during the next few years is to be carried out efficiently a radical change in staffing arrangements of the Department will be necessary. These matters received careful consideration at the end of the year when it was decided that works of magnitude should be farmed out to architectural or consulting engineering firms who would be responsible for the works right through to completion. Considerable increases in the clerical and technical staffs were also approved during the year for implementation in 1953. A comparison of the establishment approved for 1952, the posts actually filled in 1952, and the establishment approved for 1953, is shown in Appendix 'H'.

It was further decided during the year that efforts should be made to ascertain the necessary and desirable works which might be required over the 5-year period, 1954 to 1958 inclusive, so that a 5-year programme could be drawn up and an accurate assessment made of the staff and equipment required for its execution.

##### **Labour:**

The labour position which had been so acute in 1951 eased off during 1952 with the collapse of the rubber boom but the demand still far exceeded the supply and competition which the British Malayan Petroleum Company for available labour, particularly in the skilled classes, usually resulted in victory for the Company on account of the higher wages offered and the fact that the Company house all their employees. Substantial increases in wages for daily-paid Government employees in August 1952 eased the situation, but there was still a tendency for the more industrious technicians to take employment with the Company, leaving the less hardworking for Government. This applied particularly in the Kuala Belait area. An effort to solve the labour difficulty is being sought in extensive mechanization of the Department, and over \$2 million has been approved for the purchase of plant and equipment in 1953. This should reduce substantially the Department's

requirements for labour and should ensure that works are carried out at a much cheaper rate, but it also involves the recruitment of skilled operators and skilled maintenance teams which are difficult to attract on present salary scales.

### **Contractors:**

The number of contractors in Brunei during 1952 was not sufficient for the carrying out of all works, and it was found almost impossible to persuade any contractor to undertake works in outlying areas. This resulted in many buildings for the Education, Agriculture and Forestry Departments not being constructed; some of these have been budgetted for since 1950 and the continued postponement of construction seriously hampered the development of these Departments. Plans are now in hand for design of these buildings in prefabricated form largely using plywood; if this proves successful it will be possible to prefabricate all buildings in Brunei or Kuala Belait leaving only foundation work and easy erection to be done on site.

Only one firm of European Contractors (Ewart & Co. (C.E.) Ltd., of Singapore) were working in the State during the year. This firm employed two qualified engineers and a Works Foreman during most of the year, which men eased considerably the burden on the overworked P. W. D. staff and without whose help much of the major constructions undertaken during the year would have been impossible. At the end of the year this firm was engaged in the construction of the new Government Offices and Police Headquarters, Brunei Town, and new reinforced concrete wharves at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, as well as carrying out site investigations for the replacement of Clifford Bridge, new Mosque and Slipway at Brunei Town and design of a combined waterworks for Seria and Kuala Belait. The contracts were all on a cost plus fixed fee basis but it has now been agreed that the labour and materials position in the State has stabilized itself sufficiently for lump sum prices to be tendered for future contracts. It has also been agreed that henceforth this firm should confine its activities in the State to contracting, leaving architectural and consulting engineering service to other firms.

### **Staff:**

Towards the end of the year Mr. H. F. Stalley, an old resident of Brunei Town, was engaged as Resident Consulting Engineer, on a one year contract, with particular reference to the design of sewerage systems for Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find labourers willing to work on the emptying of night soil buckets, so the abandonment of this archaic system of sanitation has now become urgent. Mr. Stalley's knowledge of what was planned and done in Brunei in the past should be most useful to the Department.



The State Engineer, Mr. M. G. G. Gurr, B. A. (Cantab.) resigned for health reasons in August 1952, and his place was taken by Mr. W. N. Watter-son, M. A. (Cantab.), an officer newly appointed to the Sarawak Establishment, who acted as State Engineer to the end of the year. Arrangements were made for the secondment of Mr. G. T. Myles, B. A., B. A. I. (Dublin) A. M. I. C. E. from the Sarawak Establishment early in 1953 to be State Engineer. Mr. P. G. Lindsay, Dip. C. E. (Sydney) from Australia joined the staff on 14th October 1952, and did duty in Brunei district until 2nd January 1953 when he was transferred to Kuala Belait to take charge of the Kuala Belait and Seria districts.

### **Materials.**

#### **Stone:**

The construction of roads and buildings is rendered difficult and expensive due to lack of suitable stone throughout the State and the absence of any kind of stone in the Kuala Belait/Seria areas. During the year most of the stone came from Butir where extensive deposits of sandstone and quartz cobbles graded from 4" down exist mixed with sand and clay. Butir lies on the river about 2 miles from Brunei Town and the area is shared by three major concerns—Government, the British Malayan Petroleum Company, and a firm of contractors, Wong Brothers. Gravel from Government area is supplied to Brunei Town, while Wong Brothers supply Kuala Belait under contract. The B. M. P. area is approaching exhaustion and the Company are shifting their attention to the Temburong river where some four miles of the bed of the river in the Biang area are covered to a depth of about 4 feet with hard sandstone cobbles.

At Government area Butir the method of winning stone comprises digging from a face assisted by sluicing, loading into earth baskets by hand, washing the baskets by jet, loading into rail waggons, manual shifting of the waggons to jetty and tipping into small boats which are then rowed manually to Brunei Town and unloaded manually to measuring bins. During the year a new jetty and pumping outfit were installed for the more efficient treatment of the stone but the method still remains primitive and the stone when landed far too expensive. Quantities delivered to Brunei during the year were insufficient for all purposes and priority was given to rebuilding the town to the detriment of roads development and maintenance.

It is proposed to solve this all-important stone problem by the extensive development of a deposit of gravel near Berakas beach, nine miles from Brunei Town and less than one mile from the existing Berakas Road. This deposit is somewhat similar to that at Butir but has the advantage of

containing little or no clay in the sand filler and has a much larger proportion of stones. It has been reported on by the Geological Survey Department and while not a first-class material should serve the purpose. Samples will be sent to the Road Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in England, for advice on the best methods of utilizing this material for construction of roads and buildings. If this deposit is as extensive as appears at first sight a large quarry will be opened, operated as far as possible by mechanical means, and it is confidently expected that this mechanization, added to the fact that river transport will be avoided, should result in stone being obtainable at prices very much cheaper than at present, thus reducing the present high costs of roadworks and buildings.

### **Timber:**

Supplies of Belian attaps (or shingles used for roofing) improved both in quantity and quality during the year due to the action of the Sarawak Government in virtually prohibiting the export from Sarawak except to the Government of Brunei. The British Malayan Petroleum Company made extensive use of asbestos cement tiles from Belgium. Shophouses were roofed with asbestos cement sheets of which there was no shortage.

There was a shortage of hardwood timber of Brunei origin due largely to the inaccessibility of stands of good trees. It is anticipated that roads construction under the 5-year programme will solve this problem.

### **Bricks:**

Bricks of good shape but indifferent burning were available from Soon Lee Brick Factory at Mile 10 Tutong Road.

### **Cement:**

Ample supplies of cement were available during the year both from the United Kingdom and Hongkong.

### **Sand:**

Ample supplies of fresh water river sand are available in the State but it was much too fine for first-class concrete making. It is proposed to purchase concrete-testing apparatus to ensure that the strength of the finished concrete does not fall too low.

### **Coral**

Is obtained from the islands of Berbunut and Chermin and from an ancient barrier near Pulau Chermin constructed about 300 years ago as an Anti-pirate measure. Because of the large volume of voids in coral the final consolidated material is only about 40% of the original; its use for road-



work is therefore expensive and it is hoped to use stone as a road base when Berakas quarry is opened.

### Roads, Streets and Bridges.

#### Brunei Town Roads:

Much road work could not be done in Brunei Town owing to the priority of gravel supply given to building construction and due to most of the road space being permitted to be used by contractors for storing materials. The following works were carried out in Town during the year:—

	Length (Miles)	Width (Feet)
1. Residency Road—Remetalling & Grout ... ..	0.14	12
	0.03	8
2. Jalan Stoney—Remetalling & Grout ... ..	0.25	24
3. Berakas Road Junction widening—New metal & Grout	0.02	18
4. Widening in front of Customs—Block & gravel ...	0.01	50
5. Approach Road to Senior Officers' Quarters—		
New Block, Metal & gravel ... ..	0.02	12
do. ... ..	0.06	9
New Block & Metal only ... ..	0.08	10
6. Road behind Hospital—New Block and Metalling ...	0.08	12
7. P.W.D. Yard—New Block and Metalling ... ..	0.05	30
8. Approach Road to Rice Depot—New Block & Metalling	0.09	10
	0.01	27
9. Approach Road to Sisters' Quarters—New Block & Metalling ... ..	0.03	9
10. Metalling in front of Govt. Offices—New Block & Metalling ... ..	0.04	12
11. Jalan Sumbiling (in front of Workshop)—New Block & Metalling ... ..	0.08	37
12. Jalan Tutong (Widening)—New Block & Metalling ...	0.13	24
13. Jalan Berakas (Widening)—New Block & Metalling	0.50	18
14. Jalan D.P.B.—Metalling & grout ... ..	0.08	12
15. Jalan D.P.P.—New Block, metal & grout ... ..	0.08	9

#### New Roads:

The following new earth roads were formed during the year:—

1. Jalan Sumbiling Bharu ... ..	0.20	40
2. Road to Malay School from Berakas Rd. ... ..	0.22	40
3. Cross Road from Jalan Tasek to Jalan Kumbang Pasang	0.15	40
4. New Jalan Tasek ... ..	0.35	40
5. Horse Track, Istana ... ..	0.52	16

A new bridge of 20 feet span (12 ft. roadway) was constructed over Sungei Tukuyong to connect the Berangan area. Also the Sungei Sumbil-

ing across the new Jalan Tasck was straightened for a length of 0.11 miles and the old channel filled.

### **Tutong Road:**

The programme for remetalling was postponed owing to the shortage of gravel supply and the enormous demand of gravel for building purposes. Only the deviation from mile 11 to 13 was carried out. New blocking and metalling was done for a distance of 1.69 miles (18 ft. wide) of which 0.75 miles were grouted.

New filling and formation was done at the deviation at Mile  $11\frac{1}{4}$  for a distance of 0.27 miles which included laying of a new culvert 4 ft. in diameter and the diversion of a channel for a length of 0.16 miles.

The bridges at Mile 3 and Mile  $9\frac{1}{4}$  were reconstructed with 12" sq. R. C. piles and brought to standard and the approaches were blocked and grouted for a distance of 0.07 miles.

At Mile 21 a new bridge was constructed and the Road straightened which involved the new formation of the Road for a distance of 0.10 miles.

The rentice parallel to the beach from Mile 29.76 to Mile 31.5 was re-aligned and re-formed to be ready for metalling.

### **Muara Road:**

Considerable earthwork was done on this Road during the year, raising low portions, clearing slips, regrading hills and widening corners. Also some blocking and metalling was done in bad patches. There is considerable work to be done on this Road which will necessitate heavy equipment.

A new road was formed from Mile  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to Tanjong Batu, the site selected for the High Commissioner's Lodge covering a distance of one mile and the necessary culverts provided.

New bridges were also built at Miles  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  and a bridge at Mile 7 is under construction. The latter is designed to have concrete beams and slabs.

### **Berakas Road:**

Filling in low portions, clearing outlets, replacement of old timber bridges with concrete culverts were done on this Road.

A rentice 0.925 miles long and 26 ft. wide was cleared leading to the site of the proposed new quarry, but in view of the heavy earthwork involved new traces are being investigated.

### **Jerudong Road:**

This road was almost completed when the bulldozer working on this area was diverted to more urgent works. Having had to call back on



manual labour, portions of the road still remain to be properly finished and graded. The position at present is as follows:—

Mile	0	to	3	...	Formation	complete
	3	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	...	„	incomplete
	$3\frac{1}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	„	complete
	$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	...	„	complete but hills not graded
	4	—	5	...	„	complete

One timber bridge at Mile 1 was completed and two more yet remain to be constructed. Jungle Rollers and steel plates are doing duty in these places.

A new approach road (earth) to the Police Prison area was completed during the year. Length 0.13 miles.

### **Kuala Abang Road:**

Little was done on this road except once a special gang was engaged in filling the flooded portion in the latter part of the year, but considerable earth work is required to bring this road to a fair order.

### **Limbang Road:**

Except for Government needs there is no vehicular traffic on this road though the road is maintained for the use of traffic.

### **Bridle Paths:**

A new bridle path from  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mile Tutong Road to Kiarong for a distance of 1.53 miles was completed during this year. This fulfilled a long-felt want.

Also a start was made on the Pengkalan-Limau Manis bridle path, completing 1.725 miles out of a 3-miles stretch.

A list of bridle paths in the State is shown at Appendix 'F'.

### **Reclamation:**

Owing to the low level of Brunei Town and the inundation of tidal water in low-lying areas, considerable filling was done before buildings were erected. The following are the Major items dealt with:—

Market area	...	...	6,175	cu. yds.
Chinese Temple	...	...	1,360	„
Police area	...	...	4,585	„
Cement Store	...	...	479	„

Formation of new roads also required considerable filling to bring them to formation level and earthwork on roads was done as under:—

Malay School Road	...	...	6,135	cu. yds.
Class F Road	...	...	1,189	„
Residency Road	...	...	668	„
J. Sumbiling	...	...	2,943	„
Berakas Road	...	...	2,085	„
J. Pretty & Misc.	...	...	3,918	„

**Sea Wall:**

The old steps and revetment in front of the Rest House was replaced by a retaining wall thus giving a greater frontage and a better appearance. The wall is 479 ft. long.

A flight of steps 10 ft. long and 1½ ft. treads was constructed at the south end of Jalan Stoney for easy access to the river kampongs.

**Wharves & Jetties:**

A jetty 130 ft. long and 7 ft. wide was built in Batu Quarry to facilitate gravel being unloaded into tongkangs in the river. R. C. piles 8" square with timber beams and decking was provided.

**Pontoon:**

A new power pontoon is on order from Thornycrofts, Singapore, for the Tutong Ferry and is due in April 1953. In the meantime, the age-long system of ferry towed by a motor boat is being used.

**Clearing Rivers:**

Not much money was available on this head and much work could not be done. Flooding of roads during heavy rains is becoming more frequent. The following works were carried out: —

TOWN

Sumbiling River (new channel)	0.11 miles
-------------------------------	------------

TUTONG ROAD

Clearing rivers	Mile 7	...	...	0.06	„
	Mile 7½	...	...	0.12	„
New channel	Mile 11	...	...	0.16	„
	Mile 22½	...	...	0.76	„

MUARA ROAD

New channel	Mile 3¼	...	...	0.05	„
Clearing rivers	Mile 4¼	...	...	0.18	„
New channel	Mile 7	...	...	0.02	„

**Concrete Drains:**

New concrete drains were built in front of shophouses and a total length of 2,577½ ft. of road side-drains was built during the year.

Also ten new culverts were laid and old drains were replaced for a distance of 312 ft with precast drains.

**Preparation of Building Sites:**

A considerable amount of earthwork was done by the two available bulldozers (the International T.D. 14 and Caterpillar D. 4) towards the preparation of building sites, apart from forming new roads and working in the quarry.

The Senior Officers' Quarters area in K. Pasang, Class B Quarters area, Tasek, the new water tank site, Class E and F Quarters, Tasek, Market



area, Police area, Hospital barracks site and Jerudong Prison area are some of the works dealt with.

The materials supplied for Roads during the year were as follows: —

		Block	Gravel
Brunei Town ...	...	9,919	1,555
Tutong Road ...	...	3,264	3,682
Muara ...	...	270	—
K. Abang ...	...	—	108
		13,453	5,345

### **Precast Drains and Culverts:**

Precast drains and culverts were made departmentally in the years before, but owing to the increased demand for drains the former were let out on contract and only culverts were made by the P. W. D. The output for the year was as follows: —

2' dia. 469; 3' dia. 129 and 4' dia. 112.

They were all of 2 ft. lengths and suitably reinforced.

### **Road Signs:**

New road signs of international standard were ordered from England and erected at the necessary places.

Details of roads in the Brunei State are shown in Appendix 'G'.

In the Seria/Kuala Belait areas roads development and maintenance was largely carried out by British Malayan Petroleum Company. In Government controlled areas 2.3 miles of new earth roads were constructed by the Department and 0.45 miles of road metalled and asphalted. Twenty-three new bridges and culverts were constructed in addition to one mile of concrete drains.

## **Buildings.**

### **Rebuilding of Bazaar:**

In Brunei Town 31 shophouses were completed and 34 under construction. Work on the remaining 35 should commence shortly.

The second cinema was completed. The new Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was completed and occupied early this year. The Borneo Company Ltd., also moved into their new offices and godown and the new Harrisons & Crosfield building was very near completion at the end of the year.

Substantial progress was made in the reconstruction of shophouses in Kuala Belait, but it was not found possible to commence such works in Seria.

All existing quarters in the State were maintained in good repair throughout the year.

Repainting of four wards in the State Hospital, Tutong *Government* Office, S.O. Quarters at Subok and Jalan Residency, and all the Quarters in Temburong, were carried out.

Of a total provision of \$134,600 for these works, \$114,034 was expended.

### **Public Works Extraordinary:**

The building programme was very large, and only a few experienced contractors were available. Also there was a shortage of technical staff. The department was also called upon to prepare and supervise the construction of shophouses with the result that a good part of the normal programme could not be carried out.

All the works started at the end of 1951 were completed early in 1952.

Two major works, the construction of the new Government Offices and the new Police Station were started early this year. The extension of the Brunei Wharf also got under way later in the year. For details of buildings completed in 1952 please see Appendix 'I'.

### **Buildings—Kuala Belait & Seria:**

The following buildings have been erected in 1952:—

#### **SERIA:**

- New Government Offices
- 4 Blocks of 8 Doors Barracks
- Garage for Police Department
- 6 Blocks of 2 Class 'F' Quarters
- Electrical Sub-station.

#### **KUALA BELAIT:**

- New Timber Store & Carpenter Shop
- 4 Doors Extension to P.W.D. Barracks
- 4 Blocks of Class 'C' Quarters
- 4 Blocks of Class 'E' Quarters
- 5 Blocks of Class 'F' Quarters
- 1 Block of 10 Doors Barracks
- Extension to Government Offices
- Office and Store for P.W.D.
- 1 Block of 6 Door Barracks
- New Power Station
- 1 Block of 8 door Barracks
- Meter Testing Room
- Police Headquarters
- 1 Block of 10 door Barracks
- Garage for Mail Truck



- 1 Block of 30 single men Barracks
- 1 Block of Class 'E' Quarters
- Extension to Police Station Garage
- 1 Block of Class 'E' Quarters
- Re-roofing Customs House
- New Dispensary
- Customs Post Sungei Satu
- Tuberculosis Clinic

In addition to the above buildings, Rainwater Storage Tanks have been completed in Seria and Kuala Belait.

### Wharves:

The construction of new concrete wharves at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait were commenced during the year, completion of which is expected in 1953. These will increase substantially the facilities at these two ports.

## Water Supplies.

### Brunei Town:

The consumption of water in Brunei Town during the year was very heavy, being as high as 236,360 average gallons per day as against 152,000 gallons in 1951. The peak was 270,000 gallons per day.

During the year a length of 2,778 ft. of 6" main was laid along Tutong Road, Jalan Sultan and behind new shophouses, replacing the old encrusted 5" pipes. The 6" main along Jalan Stoney was continued for a further distance of 1,989 ft. Only a few feet still remain to complete the ring main which is delayed owing to the obstruction of the existing temporary shophouses.

A length of 2,471½ ft. of 3" galvanised reticulation pipes was also laid, and re-alignment and replacement of old pipes was done for a length of 1,706 ft. with 3" and 707 ft. with 2" pipes.

Supplies to new quarters were made as under:—

Senior Officers' Quarters including Wazirs ...	...	6
Quarters 'C', 'E', 'F' and Barracks ...	...	23
Police Canteen ...	...	1
New B.R. Office Residency ...	...	1
Filling private water services ...	...	69

### Brunei Supply:

A scheme was proposed by the Jewell Filter Co. for the filtration and pumping of water to a storage tank on the top of a high hill to obtain better head.

Four new stand pipes were erected during the year, while one was removed due to new road.

#### **Supply Pengiran Bendahara:**

A length of 968 ft. of 1½" pipe was laid to supply the Bendahara's quarters from the Istana filter. The supply was led into a steel tank 800 gal. capacity, from which the supply for the quarters was drawn.

The whole of the 3" cast iron main in the Sumbiling area was re-aligned and relaid to suit the new town plan for a distance of 1,200 ft.

#### **Tutong:**

A new dam was built at Tutong, 50 ft. long and of a height varying from 10 ft. to 12 ft., replacing the old one which was small and inadequate. The mains were also new aligned, cleaned, replaced in parts and relaid.

#### **Muara, Bangar and Kilanas:**

The supplies at Muara, Bangar and Kilanas were maintained satisfactorily. The supply in Bangar fails during drought periods and investigations are being made for a source of better supply. The new scheme for Muara is under preparation.

#### **Residency Area:**

The supplies to the Residency and Subok area were adequately maintained and the three other Kampong supplies were in full force.

#### **Jerudong:**

Investigations for water supply to the new Police area at Jerudong were made.

In **Seria and Kuala Belait** 2½ miles of extensions to service mains were installed, 63 new services connected and 6 new standpipes put into use. In view of shortage of water in Kuala Belait, 44 water tanks were constructed to make greater use of rainwater.

An agreement was reached with the British Malayan Petroleum Co., Ltd., whereby they would supply pure water in adequate quantity at Seria from their Badas source, and Government would be responsible for the distribution at Seria to Government and non-Company personnel, for the pumping to Kuala Belait (10 miles distant) and for the distribution at Kuala Belait. A survey was made and scheme prepared by Messrs. Ewart & Co., acting as consultants to Government, and their report is expected early in the new year.

#### **P.W.D. Workshop:**

The Department is responsible for the operation of Workshops at Brunei and Kuala Belait for the maintenance and repair of all Government vehicles, plant and machinery. Work for outside interests is also undertaken when possible without interfering with Government works.



During the year a total of 69 Government vehicles and 84 items of Government plant were maintained and repaired in addition to plant and vehicles owned by contractors on Government works.

In view of the large quantity of plant for which provision is made in the 1953 estimates and the additions which are certain to be required for the execution of the 5-year programme, considerable re-organization and expansion of the workshops will be necessary. A new site has already been chosen in the Tasek area for the Brunei workshop and gradual removal to the new area can be expected to begin in 1953.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company continued to be most co-operative and helpful both in the provision of spares, not readily available elsewhere, and in permitting the use of their specialist equipment. Many items of plant would have been out of commission for long periods were it not for this ready assistance which was very much appreciated. The B.M.P. Transport Section also assisted in the transport of equipment too heavy for the Straits Ships normally calling at Brunei.

Total expenditure during the year was \$83,697.

#### **P.W.D. Stores:**

The P.W.D. Stores buy and issue materials to all Government Departments and to contractors engaged on Government work.

The supply position for most goods improved considerably during the year and at the end of 1952 the value of stocks was \$853,378 compared with \$379,639 at the end of 1951, or more than double. Stores issued during the year totalled \$782,205 compared with \$507,228 in 1951, an increase of 54%. In spite of this substantial increase, issues were not adequate to meet the requirements of reconstruction but further expansion was impossible because of lack of storage space and adequate staff.

The staff position was really acute and lack of reliefs with experience in storekeeping precluded any of the members taking leave during the year, in addition to which much overtime was necessary.

When the extent of the proposed 5-year programme has been defined it will be possible to plan an adequate stores organization for the implementation of the plan.

#### **Electrical Department:**

Owing to the non-arrival of one 150 K.W. generating set for Brunei and two 75 K.W. and one 22 K.W. generating sets for Belait, the year 1952 was one of hard work and struggle against the many complex problems brought about by the shortage of generating plant and the unprecedented demand for electricity due to developments of new buildings.

It should be noted that the installed plant capacity is 172 K.W. and the effective plant capacity was 97 K.W., and as against these the peak load

reached a maximum of 165 K.W. with a load restriction of about 40 K.W. imposed on consumers. Thus, there arose a certain amount of anxiety over the proper maintenance of plant and the eagerness in maintaining a continuous supply of electricity to consumers without annoyance to the public. This anxiety, however, will remain in spite of an additional 150 K.W. set which is expected to be installed in April 1953.

The demand for electricity from new and existing consumers has gone beyond expectations and it would not therefore be possible to remove restrictions in full.

Judging from the rapid growth of the Town and its continuous demand for electricity, it was decided in early January 1952 to install an additional plant and sanction was sought from the Government for additional funds. In March 1952 an indent on Crown Agents for the Colonies was placed for another 150 K.W. generating set, which is expected to be put in commission early in 1955.

It is satisfactory to record that during the year the total number of units generated and purchased by the Department amounted to 729,489, an increase of 259,536 units on the previous year. The maximum load observed was 165 kilowatts and the load factor 42%.

The total revenue of the Electrical Department for the period under review was \$138,641, an increase of \$31,094 on the previous year.

## **Brunei.**

### **Generation:**

Two Ruston & Hornsby generating sets of 75 K.W. capacity each and one 22 K.W. generating set were in commission at the end of the year. The three sets operated very satisfactorily; there was not a single instance of engine failure and an uninterrupted supply was maintained during the whole year under review.

### **Distribution:**

The distribution system was maintained in good condition throughout the year and no major repairs were carried out.

Routine maintenance including replacing of poles and lopping of overhanging branches was carried out.

### **Consumers:**

The number of consumers connected to the system at the end of the year under review was 587, an increase of 168 on the previous year.

Government installations were maintained and periodically inspected, and 468 points were installed for new Government Quarters and buildings.



## Public Lighting:

There were 67 street lamps installed at the end of the year, comprising 63 Mercury vapourblended lamps and 4 filament lamps of 100 watt each.

## Statistics:

					1950	1951	1952
Lighting consumers	...	...	...	...	289	341	465
Power consumers	...	...	...	...	48	78	122
Total Consumers					337	419	587
					1951	1952	
Total units generated	...	...	...		397,497	606,590	
Total units sold	...	...	...		328,420	479,451	
Total units used in works	...	...	...		6,499	9,986	
Total magnetising unit	...	...	...		8,077	8,512	
Total units unaccounted for	...	...	...		13.71%	17%	
Revenue per unit sold	...	...	...		26.2 cts.	22.5 cts.	
Number of gallons of fuel used	...	...	...		39,825	47,833	
*B.Th.U's per unit generated	...	...	...		17,576	13,972	
Installed plant capacity	...	...	...		172 K.W.	172 K.W.	
Maximum demand	...	...	...		128 K.W.	165 K.W.	
Load factor percentage	...	...	...		35.45%	42%	

*\*The B.Th.U's per pound of fuel are taken as 18,800.*

## Kuala Belait.

A small bulk supply from the British Malayan Petroleum Co., Ltd., of 25 K.W. is purchased under agreement.

The total number of units purchased in bulk during the year was 122,899 and the number of units sold was 106,020.

Owing to the insufficient power many Government Quarters and buildings could not be supplied with electricity but it is expected that the Government generating set will be put into commission in May 1953.

## Generation:

The Power Station was erected. This consists of a steel framed building 36' x 60' with corrugated asbestos walls and roof.

Foundations were laid for 2—75 K.W. and 1—22 K.W. generating sets.

## Distribution:

Simultaneously with the work in hand under "Generation" a new distribution system for a complete 3 phase, 4 wire low tension is in progress for the changeover from the bulk supply to the Government supply.

Thirty-eight steel poles were erected and painted with aluminium paint.

Routine maintenance including painting of poles and lopping of overhanging branches was carried out.

**Consumers :**

The number of consumers connected to the system at the end of the year under review was 176, an increase of 121 on the previous year.

Government installations were maintained and periodically inspected, and 308 points were installed for new Government Quarters and buildings.

**Public Lighting:**

The number of street lamps was 15—100 watts.

It is reported that no accident occurred during the year under review.

**Financial:**

The Financial Report and Statement of Accounts are shown in the Appendices J, K, L and M.



## PART III.

### CHAPTER I.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Brunei is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude  $4^{\circ}2''$  and  $5^{\circ}3''$  north and longitude  $114^{\circ}4''$  and  $115^{\circ}22''$  east. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, than an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang river splits the State into separate parts. It comprises of an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l Salam (Abode of Peace) is situated on the Brunei River, about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 759 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1947 it had a population of 10,620. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats on the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on a quite remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land. The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 5,000. In the Seria area, which is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, the population is approximately 12,000. At Kuala Belait with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinemas and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

#### **Climate:**

The climate is of the tropical type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tem-

pered by a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds  $90^{\circ}$  F; the usual daily range is between  $76^{\circ}$  and  $86^{\circ}$  F.

The annual rainfall varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the North-east monsoon.

Local standard time is eight hours ahead of Greenwich time (meridian  $120^{\circ}$  E). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly  $115^{\circ}$  E there is a sort of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.



## CHAPTER II.

### HISTORY.

The native name for the island of Borneo has always been Pulau Kalimantan, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei as well as to the whole island, the name of "Borneo." Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Brunei, Brunnai, Brune, Borneo, Borney, Bornei, Borne and Burni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised—"Brunei" and "Borneo". As recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to as "Borneo Proper". The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain reference to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a state of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a gantang of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers intermarried with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition, is the origin of the Kedayans whom

custom associates with the main bodyguard of the Sultan and who introduced in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish should he die at sea to be buried at the nearest site, the finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambangan and Palawan.

It was probably during the lifetime of Sultan Bulkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eye-witness account in which he bore evidence as to the splendour of the Court and the size of the town of Brunei, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292 and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which according to tradition provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of State, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java and according to Javanese records a force excelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the glowing account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and a Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain, too, having possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and Dutch in turn made sporadic appearance.



Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the South-west, South and East of Borneo rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Raja Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Raja of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by the Agreement in 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relation of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of consular courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.\*

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident, and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria

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*\*The treaties and agreements relating to events described in this and the preceding paragraph were published as appendices to the Annual Report for 1946.*

only 10 miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenue increased and Brunei became prosperous.

### **Period of Japanese Occupation:**

In the early morning of 16th December 1941, the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oilfields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asia Co-Prosperity policy, but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashing had to be attended and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in the oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade, of course, came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food, in case the European war disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only a trickle of food was able to enter the country owing to Japanese shipping losses. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food, but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces and a serious state of starvation prevailed. Medicines were almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malarial work was done and no maintenance of houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even counterplated.

In 1944 the Allied Air Force began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed by bombing. All the shophouses were destroyed in Kuala Belait and Brunei Town and in the latter town the newly completed hospital with X-ray equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was spared but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

### **Allied Re-Occupation:**

On 10th June 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily, having only encountered small activity. The Japanese in the meantime were busily destroying their in-



stallations in setting fire to the oilfield at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their forces then moved up country and into the interior where many of them met untimely ends at the hands of the Dayaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under British control and so began the era of reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health and it is no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did thousands of people would soon have perished through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty and the gaps were filled by many wellknown members of the various communities.

Distribution of supplies was difficult because Japanese had allowed the roads to revert to jungle and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scraped together from old hulls and Japanese engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bombraters filled in and roads rehabilitated.

Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order was restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slowly and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depot, were prohibitive at first.

On 6th July 1946, the Government of the country was formally handed over to the Civil Authorities.

### **Seria Oilfield:**

The State of Brunei was at the end of 1952 the second largest producer of oil in the Commonwealth, and Seria Oilfield the largest single producing field. About 103,000 barrels of oil were produced each day from a total of about 220 wells—that is, about five million tons during the year. All the oil is piped to Lutong Refinery, on the coast 35 miles away in Sarawak. About 45% of the crude oil is refined at Lutong into gasoline and other products. A service of tankers operates from Lutong to export the processed and unprocessed oil to consumers and other refineries in Australia, America, Indonesia, Japan and elsewhere.

The search for oil in the State of Brunei started long before oil had been found at Miri, in Sarawak, about 40 miles away. But it was not until

1929 that indications of worth-while oil deposits were found in Brunei. Even then, production (on a small scale) did not begin until 1931 in what is now the Seria oilfield area. Pre-war development was not rapid, and when the Japanese occupied the area in December, 1941, output was running at only about 500,000 barrels of oil per month.

Since the end of the war the oilfield area has trebled in size, and production is now six times what it was in 1941. Jungle has been cleared and swampland filled, roads and an airstrip built, and a largescale programme undertaken to provide housing estates for the staff, a hospital and clinics, clubs, a cinema, and many other social services. The Oil Company operates a fleet of about 650 road vehicles of many types in Seria, in addition to river and sea craft of all kinds. Imports total about 12,000 tons of goods per month, ranging from heavy drilling equipment to cold-storage food supplies for sale to employees through Company stores. Deep-sea cargo boats cannot lie-to off the Seria coast, and all these imports must be transhipped at Labuan Islan, 60 miles away, and then be ferried to Seria in Company vessels. Many of these are wartime and postwar L. C. T. 's.

The rapid expansion of the oilfield has been dictated by the world shortage of oil and the Commonwealth's urgent need for non-dollar oil supplies. Labour shortage has to some extent handicapped this expansion, and workers have had to be imported from as far afield as India, Burma, Malaya and Hong Kong.



## CHAPTER III.

### ADMINISTRATION.

Brunei is a sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-eighth of his line, His Highness Omar Ali Saifuddin, C.M.G. was born on 23rd September, 1916 and succeeded to the throne, on the death of his elder brother, on the 6th June 1950.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The State Council consists of twelve members, including the British Resident with the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation and important questions of policy are referred to it.

The general functions of administration are carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906 the Resident's advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The seat of Government is in Brunei Town and there are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, in each of which there are Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident.

European Officers are generally in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forests, Police, Customs and Education Departments, but at present the Agricultural Department is without a European head. The Commissioner of Customs and Marine is also State Treasurer, and the State Engineer supervises the Electrical Department.

At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Sanitary Boards whose members, of all nationalities, are appointed by Government. They are responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and other municipal matters within their respective areas.

Government continues to control the distribution of commodities such as rice and sugar. For this purpose there are Supply Depots in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and prices are strictly controlled.

## CHAPTER IV.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Both English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart

The gantang equal to 1 gallon

The tahl equal to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  ozs.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to  $133\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to  $5,333\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.



## CHAPTER V.

### NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICALS.

A Government Gazette, printed in Kuching, was published from February, 1951.

No daily newspapers are published in the State at present.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company publishes a fortnightly magazine, "Salam Seria", the circulation of which is approximately 1,500 copies in English and 2,000 in Romanised Malay. At the end of 1952, the Company had plans in hand for a Chinese edition of the magazine.

"Salam Seria" is produced with a view to informing Company employees (and others, for the publication circulates considerably outside the ranks of Company staff) of plans, policy and developments in the oilfield and the State generally. The magazine is necessarily non-political and strictly objective in content.

It is distributed free, and has the largest circulation of any publication produced in British Borneo.

J. C. H. BARCROFT.

Brunei, May, 1953.

Appendix A.

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY & VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR YEARS  
1951 AND 1952.

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
001	Live animals, chiefly for food	heads	7,563	146,609	5,994	273,191
011	Meat; fresh, chilled or frozen	lbs.	175,336	180,981	263,610	279,515
012	Meat; dried, salted or smoked not canned ... ..	lbs.	12,946	18,632	99,626	141,145
013	Meat canned & meat prepara- tions, canned and not canned	lbs.	197,727	195,576	839,921	1,106,107
021	Milk and cream; fresh ... ..	lbs.	—	—	—	—
022	Milk and cream; evaporated condensed or dried ... ..	lbs.	629,229	531,476	809,778	645,870
023	Butter ... ..	lbs.	43,397	54,274	97,465	158,375
024	Cheese ... ..	lbs.	5,754	7,641	19,238	27,922
025	Eggs ... ..	pcs.	771,138	157,996	940,397	210,332
026	Natural honey ... ..	lbs.	2,316	1,913	1,166	1,563
029	Miscellaneous dairy products	—	—	62,977	—	100,695
031	Fish; fresh or simply preserved	pk1.	8,146	408,684	3,218	234,239
032	Fish canned and fish prepara- tions ... ..	lbs.	175,850	185,491	251,192	267,212
041	Wheat unmilled ... ..	pk1.	8	268	—	—
042	Rice ... ..	pk1.	53,159	1,513,230	89,916	2,882,917
043	Barley unmilled ... ..	pk1.	1½	56	—	—
044	Maize unmilled ... ..	pk1.	23,536	2,235,977	9,896	236,918
045	Cereals unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley and maize	pk1.	—	472	—	—
046	Wheat Flour ... ..	lbs.	936,842	188,135	1,368,672	312,037
047	Cereals milled, except wheat flour ... ..	lbs.	393,414	81,623	99,161	35,954
048	Cereal preparations ... ..	pk1.	—	446,208	6,595	561,910
051	Fruits and nuts, fresh (not including oilnuts) ... ..	pk1.	—	136,661	8,136	265,950
052	Dried fruits ... ..	pk1.	—	8,510	128	15,319
053	Fruits preserved and fruit pre- parations ... ..	lbs.	142,969	182,206	249,477	223,711
054	Fresh and dry vegetables, roots and tubers, not included artifi- cially dehydrated ... ..	pk1.	—	400,358	—	653,365
055	Vegetables, preserved and vegetable preparations ... ..	lbs.	135,951	128,612	259,788	470,740
061	Sugar ... ..	lbs.	2,824,740	715,763	3,953,614	1,317,539
062	Sugar preparations ... ..	lbs.	—	133,181	—	266,672
071	Coffee ... ..	lbs.	191,420	238,462	152,993	228,508



Appendix A—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
072	Cocoa ... ..	lbs.	4,744	6,661	12,324	25,756
073	Chocolate and preparations ...	lbs.	—	66,714	—	165,536
074	Tea and mate ... ..	lbs.	39,233	110,544	46,590	130,892
075	Spices ... ..	lbs.	—	73,046	—	117,600
081	Feeding stuff for animals not including unmilled cereals	pkl.	—	65,108	—	270,596
091	Miscellaneous food preparations ... ..	lbs.	167,729	179,178	281,484	352,073
099	Miscellaneous food preparations n.e.s. ... ..	lbs.	—	648,618	—	668,966
111	Water and other non-alcoholic beverages ... ..	gls.	16,560	54,498	21,043	71,175
112	Alcoholic beverages ... ..	gls.	175,712	883,124	137,419	826,783
121	Tobacco unmanufactured ...	lbs.	1,020	8,364	—	—
122	Tobacco manufactured ... ..	lbs.	194,526	1,014,457	238,328	1,413,129
211	Hides and skins (except for skins) undressed ... ..	pkl.	56	706	—	—
212	Fur skins undressed ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
221	Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels ... ..	pkl.	151	29,602	95	17,733
231	Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed ... ..	lbs.	—	—	—	—
241	Fuelwood and charcoal ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
242	Wood in the round ... ..	ton	1,693	49,361	—	—
243	Wood shaped or simply worked	ton	1,508	214,204	6,583	879,151
244	Cork, raw ... ..	pkl.	—	6,513	—	9,238
251	Pulp and waste paper ... ..	pkl.	2,570	49,073	1,319	26,750
261	Silk ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
262	Wool and other animal hair ...	—	—	—	—	—
263	Cotton ... ..	—	—	19,687	—	46,256
264	Jute ... ..	lbs.	—	5,858	—	20,898
265	Vegetable fibres except cotton and jute ... ..	lbs.	—	42,003	—	247,628
266	Synthetic fibres ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics ... ..	—	—	297	—	—
271	Fertilizers, crude ... ..	lbs.	10,481	3,125	—	—
272	Crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum fertilizer materials & precious stones	—	—	367,651	—	25,512
281	Iron ore ... ..	ton	—	—	—	—
282	Iron and steel scrap ... ..	ton	139	23,765	—	—
283	Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates ...	ton	2,179	16,765	—	—

*Appendix A—(Contd.)*

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
284	Non-ferrous metal scrap ...	ton	—	—	—	—
285	Silver and platinum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
291	rude animal materials, inedible, n.e.s. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
292	Crude vegetable materials, inedible, n.e.s. ... ..	lbs.	—	168	—	435
311	Coal, coke and briquettes ...	—	—	—	—	—
312	Petroleum, crude and partly refined ... ..	gls.	17,093	20,854	—	—
313	Petroleum products ... ..	gls.	2,629,172	2,501,973	3,337,212	3,889,071
314	Gas, natural and manufactured	cu. ft.	125,823	5,539	—	48,543
315	Electric energy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
411	Animal oils and fats ... ..	pkl.	—	8,728	—	8,285
412	Vegetable oils ... ..	pkl.	—	279,268	—	510,494
413	Oils and fats processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin ... ..	pkl.	1½	270	—	—
511	Inorganic chemicals ... ..	lbs.	—	185,659	—	438,753
512	Organic chemicals ... ..	gls.	—	6,807	—	—
521	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal petroleum and natural gas ... ..	—	—	131,126	—	227,887
531	Coal-tar dyes ... ..	—	—	38,805	—	14,760
532	Dyeing and tanning extracts & synthetic tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—
533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related materials ... ..	—	—	181,492	—	478,367
541	Medicated and pharmaceutical products ... ..	—	—	505,363	—	519,595
551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials ... ..	—	—	20	—	—
552	Perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and cleansing and polishing preparations ... ..	—	—	365,323	—	296,979
561	Fertilizers, Manufactured ...	—	—	7,165	—	3,191
591	Explosives ... ..	Rds/ pcs.	—	23,740	—	209,870
599	Miscellaneous chemicals materials products ... ..	—	—	7,488	—	8,524
611	Leather ... ..	pkl.	2	25	—	—
612	Manufactures of leather, n.e.s.	—	—	17,201	—	36,315
613	Furs, dressed or dressed and dyed ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
621	Rubber fabricated materials	—	—	—	—	157,542



*Appendix A—(Contd.)*

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
629	Rubber manufactured articles, n.e.s. ... ..	pcs.	—	157,887	—	924,092
631	Veneers, plywood, boards, etc.	—	—	1,212	—	3,500
632	Wood manufactures, n.e.s. ...	—	—	26,639	—	—
633	Cork manufactured ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
641	Paper and paperboard ... ..	pkl.	—	380,355	—	411,040
642	Articles made of pulp, or paper and of paperboard ...	—	—	161,643	—	116,417
651	Textile yarn and thread ...	lbs.	24,450	89,170	6,902	30,886
652	Cotton fabrics of standard type ... ..	yds.	517,051	447,543	989,266	703,004
653	Textile fabrics of standard type, other than cotton fabrics ... ..	yds.	541,513	582,920	93,709	104,606
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, rib- bons, trimmings and other small wares ... ..	—	—	19,990	—	—
655	Special textile fabrics and related products ... ..	—	—	817,579	—	70,953
656	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textile materials n.e.s. ... ..	—	—	84,453	—	184,516
657	Floor coverings and tapestries	pcs.	8,887	29,037	1,873	5,174
661	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials except glass and clay materials ...	ton	16,967	1,884,256	—	3,457,218
662	Clay construction materials and refractory construction materials ... ..	—	—	130,828	—	369,442
663	Mineral manufactures, n.e.s., not including clay and glass	—	—	56,848	—	75,992
664	Glass ... ..	—	—	26,238	—	21,227
665	Glassware ... ..	—	—	159,270	—	247,292
666	Pottery ... ..	—	—	61,327	—	210,623
671	Silver and platinum group metals ... ..	thls.	—	34,916	—	15,098
672	Precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, unworked and worked ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
673	Jewellery and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares ... ..	—	—	757,884	—	201,227
681	Iron and steel ... ..	—	—	1,743,055	—	5,728,640
682	Copper ... ..	—	—	8,295	—	30,094
683	Nickel ... ..	—	—	170	—	—

Appendix A—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
684	Aluminium ... ..	—	—	10,314	—	—
685	Lead ... ..	ton	—	3,404	—	2,539
686	Zinc ... ..	ton	—	49,447	—	86,464
687	Tin ... ..	ton	—	6,011	—	—
689	Miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
691	Ordnance ... ..	pcs.	154	15,640	116	14,581
699	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	ton	—	1,055,187	—	1,943,778
711	Power generating (except electric) machinery ... ..	pcs.	—	912,887	—	1,764,533
712	Agricultural machinery and implements ... ..	—	—	23,115	—	10,217
713	Tractors other than steam ...	pcs.	3	10,113	5	20,977
714	Office machinery ... ..	pcs.	—	38,270	—	59,710
715	Metalworking machinery ... ..	—	—	54,399	—	27,784
716	Mining, construction and other industrial machinery ... ..	—	—	4,810,811	—	11,259,365
721	Electric machinery apparatus and appliances ... ..	—	—	1,094,569	—	1,100,936
731	Railway vehicles ... ..	—	—	—	—	21,089
732	Road motor vehicles ... ..	—	—	1,399,967	—	3,674,443
733	Road vehicles other than motor vehicles ... ..	—	—	202,376	—	372,090
734	Aircraft ... ..	—	—	22,651	—	31,925
735	Ships and boats ... ..	—	—	212,012	—	704,664
811	Prefabricated buildings and their assembled parts ... ..	—	—	210,494	—	699,452
812	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings ... ..	—	—	10,992	—	43,045
821	Furniture and fixtures ... ..	pcs.	—	415,965	—	448,698
831	Travel goods and handbags, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	514
841	Clothing except fur clothing	—	—	313,268	—	371,292
842	Fur clothing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
851	Footwear ... ..	prs.	73,485	203,037	83,940	253,141
861	Scientific, medical, optical, etc., instruments ... ..	—	—	3,440	—	—
862	Photographic and Cinematographic supplies ... ..	—	—	183,482	—	55,272
863	Exposed cinematographic films	rls.	7,216	8,576,400	7,985	7,787,690
864	Watches and Clocks ... ..	—	—	82,206	—	129,625



Appendix A—(Contd.)

Group No.	Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
			Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
891	Musical instruments, phono- graph and phonograph records ... ..	—	—	61,535	—	82,224
892	Printed matter ... ..	—	—	923,977	—	133,511
899	Manufactured articles, n.e.s. ...	—	—	867,392	—	1,936,357
911	Postal packages ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
921	Live animals other than for food ... ..	head	1	300	2	700
931	Returned goods and special transactions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Notes ... ..	—	—	4,242,400	—	7,485,475
	Coins ... ..	—	—	86,525	—	—
	Gold ... ..	thls.	—	—	1,530	244,846
				50,358,830		76,719,967
	Re-exports ...			8,741,405		3,960,150

Appendix B.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR YEARS 1951 AND 1952.

Heading	Unit	1951		1952	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
Crude Oil ... ..	Long Ton	4,895,640	262,813,614	4,990,194	270,684,253
Firewood, mangrove	Ton	14,891	334,264	17,895	460,950
Jelutong rubber ...	Ton	81	217,302	140	260,516
Natural Gas ... ..	1000 cu. ft.	1,744,904	436,226	1,669,740	442,435
Plantation rubber...	Pound	5,161,694	8,036,992	3,928,698	3,785,050
			271,838,398		275,633,204

Appendix C

Area in acres of constituted and proposed forest reserves on  
31st December 1952

District	Name of reserve	Finally constituted reserves				Proposed Reserves Prelimi- narily notified	Number of Noti- fication
		Area on 1.1.52	Added during 1952	Excluded during 1952	Area on 31.12.52		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belait ...	Labis Hills	287,300	—	—	287,300	—	—
Belait ...	Anduki ...	1,932	—	—	1,932	—	—
Belait ...	Badas ...	65	—	—	65	—	—
Belait ...	Forest Nursery	27	—	—	27	—	—
Belait & Tutong	Andulau ...	31,000	—	—	31,000	—	—
Tutong ...	Ladan Hills	84,000	—	—	84,000	—	—
Brunei ...	Berakas ...	560	—	—	560	—	—
Temburong	Batu Apoi	173,000	—	—	173,000	—	—
Temburong	Selirong ...	5,500	* 675	—	6,175	—	—
		583,384	675	—	584,059	—	—

\*By recomputation.



*Appendix D*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE WHOLE STATE (BY DISTRICT)

District	Timber and Poles \$	Firewood and Charcoal \$	Minor Forest Produce \$	Mis- cellaneous \$	Compensa- tion and Fines \$	Total \$
Brunei ... ..	2,771.56	21,957.30	9,675.23	6.00	80.00	34,490.09
Tutong ... ..	9,798.05	1,997.22	8,887.56	13.50	—	20,696.33
Temburong ...	1,548.20	227.73	232.57	—	—	2,008.50
Belait ... ..	38,268.90	251.48	13,133.87	48.00	214.00	51,916.25
	52,386.71	24,433.73	31,929.23	67.50	294.00	109,111.17

Appendix E

OUTTURN OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE 1952.

Forests	Bamboos		Dammar		Jelutong		Other	Gelah	Nibong	Rotan	Kajang	Tikar	Nipah	Rumbia	Gula	Misc.	Total
	\$	Pkl.	\$	Pkl.	\$	Pkl.											
A. Reserved Forests	—	32	16	7,487	1,162	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,197
B. Other Forests	144	53	42	1,754	19,051	44	310	282	772	100	—	—	2,893	1,754	92	168	23,854
Total: ...	144	85	58	9,241	20,213	44	310	282	791	100	—	—	2,893	1,754	92	168	25,051



# Appendix F

## BRIDLE PATHS.

						Miles
1.	Kota Batu	...	...	...	...	3.79
2.	Blakang Subok	...	...	...	...	3.00
3.	Kianggeh	...	...	...	...	1.29
4.	Jalan Tonkadi	...	...	...	...	0.59
5.	Mulaut	...	...	...	...	0.84
6.	Jalan Serasa	...	...	...	...	1.37
7.	Plumpong	...	...	...	...	0.96
8.	Bangar Batu Apoi	...	..	...	...	1.50
9.	Bangar Old Customs	...	...	...	...	3.00
10.	Kiarong	...	...	...	...	1.53
11.	Lemau Manis	...	...	...	...	1.73
						19.60

# Appendix G

## ROADS.

Name	Earth	Block & Gravel	Asphalt	Concrete	Other Sur-faces.	Total
Brunei Town Roads ...	2.45	1.12	2.09	0.72	—	6.38
Approach Roads Town...	0.56	0.45	0.95	0.11	0.12	2.19
Berakas ... ..	5.12	3.50	0.44	—	0.14	9.20
Gadong ... ..	1.37	—	—	—	—	1.37
Berakas Muara ... ..	13.79	—	—	—	—	13.79
Brunei Tutong Road ...	3.52	0.83	28.22	0.72	—	33.29
Kuala Abang ... ..	8.44	—	1.06	—	—	9.50
Jerudong ... ..	5.06	—	—	—	—	5.06
Branches Tutong Road...	3.50	—	0.50	—	—	4.00
Limbang Road ... ..	5.75	—	—	—	—	5.75
Bangar Pandaruan ...	3.00	—	—	—	—	3.00
Miles:	52.56	5.90	33.26	1.55	0.26	93.53

### Kuala Belait

1.	Earth Roads constructed	...	...	...	2.3 Miles
2.	Roads remetalled and asphalted	...	...	0.2	„
3.	Roads newly metalled	...	...	0.25	„

*Appendix H*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BRUNEI  
Comparison of the Establishment approved for 1952,  
posts filled in 1952 and the approved  
for 1953.

Description of post	Establishment approved for 1952.	Posts actually filled in 1952.	Establishment approved for 1953.
State Engineer ... ..	1	1	1
Asst. State Engineers ... ..	2	1	2
Assistant Engineers ... ..	1	1	2
Technical Assistants—			
Chiefs ... ..	2	1	6
Seniors ... ..	5	3	12
Officer-in-Charge Workshop ... ..	1	1	1
Clerks—			
Grade B—Superscale ... ..	1	1	2
Grade B ... ..	6	4	9
Overseers—			
Special Grade ... ..	2	2	3
Ordinary Grade ... ..	6	6	13
Sub-overseers ... ..	5	3	11
Engineering Draughtsman ... ..	1	1	2
Tracers ... ..	3	3	4
Storekeepers—			
Special Grade ... ..	—	—	1
Grade II ... ..	1	1	2
Grade III ... ..	1	1	1
Peons ... ..	2	1	2
Carpenter, Special Grade ... ..	1	1	2
Plumber, Grade I ... ..	1	1	1
Mechanics—			
Special Grade ... ..	1	1	1
Grade I ... ..	1	1	2
Lorry & Roller Drivers Grade I ... ..	6	5	12
Clerk on Agreement ... ..	1	1	1
Technical Assistant in Training ... ..	1	1	1
Fitters, Grade I ... ..	2	2	3
Mobile Plant Operators ... ..	—	—	3
Electric Welder Grade I ... ..	—	—	1
Auto-Electrician ... ..	—	—	1
Turner ... ..	—	—	1
Blacksmith Grade I ... ..	—	—	1



*Appendix I*

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1952

*Brunei Town*

- 2 Blocks Senior Officers' Quarters
- 2 Blocks Wazirs' Quarters
- 2 Blocks Class 'C' Quarters
- 12 Blocks Class 'E' Quarters
- 12 Blocks 2 Class 'F' Quarters
- 3 Blocks New Garages for P.W.D.
- New Police Canteen
- 3 Blocks of 29 Shophouses
- Jetty at Istana Dar-ul-Hana
- Summer-house at Istana Dar-ul-Hana
- New Staircase at Istana Dar-ul-Hana
- Office for Private Secty. to His Highness
- New B.R. Office at Residency
- Furniture Store for P.W.D
- Cement Store for P.W.D.
- Laundry Shed for Hospital
- 1 Block Barracks (10 rooms) at Hospital Compound
- Malay School at Kampong Ayer
- Dispensary at Kampong Ayer
- 1 Block Temporary Senior Officers' Quarters
- 1 Block Temporary Class 'F' Quarters
- 1 Temporary Survey Office
- 1 Temporary Information Services Office
- 1 Temporary Weights & Measures Office

*Muara*

- 1 Block 2 Class 'F' Quarters
- 1 Block Barracks (4 rooms)
- 1 Temporary School
- 2 Temporary Quarters for Teachers.

*Lumapas*

- 1 School Building
- 1 Block Class 'G' quarters (nearing completion)

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BUILDING WORKS IN PROGRESS AT END OF 1952.

- 3 Blocks of 35 Shophouses
- Second Supply Godown
- New Nurses' Hostel
- 1 Block of 2 Senior Officers' Quarters
- 1 Block Senior Officer's Quarters at Subok
- New Government Offices
- New Police Headquarters
- Extension to Brunei Wharf.

*Appendix J.*

ELECTRICAL SECTION

Statement of Accounts—

1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952

Revenue				Expenditure				
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY								
Collections	...	...	...	\$125,579.40	Wages, Stores, etc.	...	...	\$ 84,816.71
					Excess Revenue over			
					Expenditure	...	...	40,762.69
				<u>\$125,579.40</u>				<u>\$125,579.40</u>
WIRING								
Collections	...	...	...	\$ 1,548.80	Wages, Stores, etc.	...	...	\$ 1,403.74
					Excess revenue over			
					Expenditure	...	...	145.06
				<u>\$ 1,548.80</u>				<u>\$ 1,548.80</u>
SALE & HIRE OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.								
Collections	...	...	...	\$ 11,521.03	Wages, Stores, etc.	...	...	\$ 1,460.67
					Excess Revenue over			
					Expenditure	...	...	10,060.36
				<u>\$ 11,521.03</u>				<u>\$ 11,521.03</u>



Appendix K

ELECTRICAL SECTION

PROFIT & LOSS

Cr.

Dr.

<i>Electricity Supply</i>		<i>Electricity Supply</i>	
Excess Revenue over		Interest on Capital	
Expenditure ... ..	\$ 40,762.69	\$204,591.19 at 3½% ...	\$ 8,420.69
<i>Wiring</i>		Redemption Fund Contribu-	
Excess Revenue over		tion on Plant \$204,591.19	
Expenditure ... ..	145.06	at 5% ... ..	12,029.56
<i>Hire of Electrical</i>		<i>Hire of Electrical</i>	
<i>Appliances</i>		<i>Appliances</i>	
Excess Revenue over		Interest on Capital	
Expenditure ... ..	10,060.36	\$36,735.60 at 3½% ...	1,285.75
Interest on Redemption Fund		Redemption Fund Con-	
\$15,465.27 at 3½% ... ..	541.28	tribution on Appliances	
LOSS for year 1952 ... ..	22,700.89	\$36,735.60 at 20% ... ..	7,347.12
		Salaries & Allowances ...	45,127.16
	\$ 74,210.28		\$ 74,210.28

Appendix L

REDEMPTION FUND

<i>Electricity Supply</i>		Balance on 31st	
Contribution on 31st		December 1952 ... ..	\$34,841.95
December 1951 ... ..	\$12,501.06		
Contribution on 31st			
December 1952 ... ..	12,029.56		
<i>Hire of Electrical</i>			
<i>Appliances</i>			
Contribution on 31st			
December 1951 ... ..	2,964.21		
Contribution on 31st			
December 1952 ... ..	7,347.12		
	\$ 34,841.95		\$ 34,841.95

## Appendix M

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952.

Liabilities		Assets
<i>Capital</i>		
<b>Electricity Supply—</b>		<b>Electricity Supply—</b>
As on 31st		Plant ... \$204,591.19
Dec. 1951	\$217,092.25	Less De-
Added on 31st		preciation      12,029.56
Dec. 1952	124,848.70	192,561.63
		Added ... 124,848.70
		\$317,410.33
<b>Hire of Electrical Appliances—</b>		<b>Hire of Electrical Appliances—</b>
As at 31st		As on 31st
Dec. 1951	39,699.81	Dec. 1951      36,735.60
Added on 31st		Less De-
Dec. 1952	48,169.94	preciation      7,347.12
		29,388.48
Loss 1950 ...	13,103.87	Added ... 48,169.94
Loss 1951 ...	11,541.49	77,558.42
Loss 1952 ...	22,700.89	
	47,346.25	
		Redemption Fund ... 34,812.95
		Net Deficit (1950, 1951 & 1952) 47,346.25
		\$477,156.95
	\$477,156.95	



STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Current Account		Cash in Treasury	...
Federation of Malaya	...	Cash in Banks	...
Sarawak Government	...		9,020.47
Deposits ... ..	...		3,639,486.48
Drafts and Remittances	...	Crown Agents	...
General Reserve Fund	...	Joint Colonial Fund	...
General Revenue	...	Investments:	1,059.14
Balance on 1st	...	General Reserve	...
January 1952	\$15,418,882.62	Surplus Balances	...
Add: Excess of			67,979,063.67
Receipts over		Suspense	...
Payments	61,902,857.50	Loans	...
	\$76,321,740.12	Advances	...
		Supply Depot	...
			154,449.75
Less: Depreciation			7,252,727.50
of Investments	3,381,982.25		67,979,063.67
Less: Amount trans-			422,304.80
ferred to General			97,878.32
Reserve Fund	32,687.00		581,152.24
	3,414,669.25		154,449.75
			7,252,727.50
			67,979,063.67
			422,304.80
			97,878.32
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			154,449.75

# Appendix O

## BRUNEI

### British Residents.

	1906/May	1907	—	M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/Dec.	1907	—	H. Chevallier
Jan.	1908/Apr.	1908	—	M. S. H. McArthur
Apr.	1908/Sept.	1909	—	J. F. Owen
Sept.	1909/Nov.	1909	—	B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Nov.	1909/Nov.	1913	—	H. Chevallier
Nov.	1913/Dec.	1914	—	F. W. Douglas
Jan.	1915/May	1916	—	E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/Mar.	1921	—	G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/Mar.	1923	—	L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/Feb.	1926	—	E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/Mar.	1927	—	O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/May	1928	—	E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/Jan.	1929	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/Aug.	1929	—	R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/Sept.	1931	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/Oct.	1934	—	T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/Jan.	1937	—	R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/Dec.	1939	—	J. Graham Black
Jan.	1940/Dec.	1941	—	E. E. Pengilley
July	1946/Jan.	1948	—	W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/Aug.	1948	—	L. H. N. Davis
Aug.	1948/June	1951	—	E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/			J. C. H. Barcroft

### Assistant Residents

May 1905/May 1907 — F. A. S. McClelland

---

May	1907/June	1908	—	J. C. Sugars
June	1908/Feb.	1910	—	B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/May	1911	—	W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/Jan.	1913	—	E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/1914		—	W. H. Lee Warner
	1914/1930		—	Abolished
Jan.	1931/Sept.	1931	—	T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/Sept.	1933	—	R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/Apr.	1935	—	A. Glencross
Apr.	1935/Mar.	1936	—	D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/May	1938	—	H. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/Apr.	1940	—	E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/Dec.	1941	—	R. N. Turner
July	1946/Jan.	1947	—	C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/Dec.	1947	—	N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/Mar.	1949	—	D. C. I. Wernham



Mar.	1949/Oct.	1949	—	I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1949/June	1950	—	I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/Mar.	1951	—	R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1950/Oct.	1951	—	P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/		—	G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/Apr.	1952	—	R. G. Keech (Brunei)
Apr.	1952/		—	M. M. McSporran

NOTE: The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields. Belait. The appointment of Assistant Resident Brunei was created in October 1949.



# REPORT MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1952

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



114° E. of Greenwich

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